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Sixteen Pages

## MEXICO GAINS REVENUE FROM IMPORT TAX

Finance Minister Thinks Country's Economic Position Sound

LAST YEAR'S FIGURES HAVE BEEN BETTERED

Added Consular Fees Show Increased Capacity for Buying Abroad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—Mexico's economic situation is in a healthy condition, it is revealed in an official statement, covering the first six months of the year, made public by Luis Montes de Oca, Finance Minister. Revenues from taxation exceeded estimates by 10,315,541 pesos (the peso is worth about \$0.47 U. S. currency) during the first half of this year, says the report. The total revenues were 153,707,312.03 pesos.

The greatest source of revenue was from importation taxes, which yielded 44,050,951.20 pesos, which was 5,349,958.20 pesos over the estimate. The next greatest revenue producer was the stamp tax on legal instruments, etc., which netted 21,858,013.84 pesos, which was 3,242,169.84 pesos better than the estimates. There was a marked drop in revenues from petroleum production which yielded only 4,036,310.28 pesos instead of 7,536,030 pesos that had been expected. The petroleum production taxes were formerly Mexico's chief revenue source.

**Expenses Within Budget**  
The figures in general show a remarkable increase over those of the first half of last year. Señor Montes de Oca pointed out in discussing his report with correspondents. The revenues for the first six months of 1927 totaled 141,354,057.24 pesos, which was 26,958,619.09 pesos less than the estimates.

The betterment of Mexico's economic situation is shown by the great increase in consular fees, Señor Montes de Oca declared. He added that this indicates a larger capacity for Mexico to buy abroad. The stamp tax increase also shows more domestic business, as does the income assessment growth, he declared. Mexico can now hold her internal expenses within the budget, but these figures do not include the call for the treasury from the International Committee of Bankers which this year has so far been avoided by means of the appropriation in the budget granted by the bankers. In former years the petroleum income has been used for this purpose. The finance chief declared that due to the conservatism with which the estimates this year were prepared and because of an improvement in the budget system for 1928, the budget is better than in past years and the country can control her expenditures better. Governmental departments also have managed to obey President Calles' orders to keep their expenditures within the appropriations allotted to them. Señor Montes de Oca does not consider the Nation heavily taxed.

**Experts' Tribute**  
In his conversation with correspondents, Señor Montes de Oca took the occasion to read two paragraphs from the recently completed report of the National Finance Committee for the International Committee of Bankers by the two experts who examined the economic situation over a period of three months.

The first of these paragraphs read: "By reason of the greater care that was exercised in preparation of the 1928 budget, the improved control over expenditures and the fact that the President has advised his Cabinet that each department must keep within its appropriations, the treasury expenditures for 1928 will adhere closely to appropriations under the budget."

The second paragraph read: "Having regard to the budgetary conditions of only a few years ago, the Mexican Government is entitled to much credit for introducing the budget system and bringing it to a high stage of development. If the budget for 1928 is carried out in the same spirit of candor in which it is proposed, the budgetary system for the present year will have little to be desired."

## RUMANIA INVESTIGATES CANADIAN METHODS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WINNIPEG, Man.—An official delegation representing the Rumanian Government is now touring western Canada, making a special study of Canada's system of handling her grain crop of 250,000,000 bushels and wishes to base her system of handling it on that developed by the Dominion. Every phase of grain growing and handling will be studied, and information also will be gathered on the organization and operation of the farmers' wheat pools, now operating in each of the three prairie provinces. P. Demetriad Braila, general director of docks and harbors and secretary to the Ministry of Communications, for the Rumanian Government, is heading the party.

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## Sleeping Coach Links London With Liverpool

By Wireless From Monitor Bureau

LONDON  
A MOTOR sleeping coach—said to be the first in Europe—made its first public journey last night when it left London for Liverpool at 11 p. m. with a full complement of 12 passengers. The coach was built by the Albion Roadways Company, and is fitted with upper and lower bunks arranged as on a ship, but with curtains instead of doors. A touch of a bell brings a steward to the entrance with a tray containing breakfast. Hot water for washing is also provided. Only one coach has been put in commission so far, but the service will be extended if the patronage justifies it.

## INDIANS SEEKING SELF-GOVERNING CONSTITUTION

Representatives of All Parties in Conference—Dominion Model Proposed

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BOMBAY—A committee appointed by all the parties in conference, with Motilal Nehru as chairman, has drafted a self-governing constitution for India on the model of the Dominions' constitution, with liberty to congressmen to work for complete independence. The committee demands the abolition of the ruling power, as the report puts it, from the British voter to the Indian voter.

The committee proposes a unitary type of constitution with the Governor-General as the head of the administration, acting on the advice of the ministry, jointly and fully responsible to a central legislature, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The provincial governments are also fully responsible but subject to the central government on certain subjects. There are to be joint mixed electorates throughout India, with a reservation of seats for a fixed period of 10 years for the Muslims in the provinces where they are in a minority and for Hindus in the frontier Muslim provinces, reservation being strictly on a population basis.

There would be adult suffrage for both sexes, men and women of all classes to have equal rights as citizens. The establishment of a supreme court is also recommended. The committee claims to have met all the objections to their scheme. Provision is made for the protection of the rights of minorities and there is to be no discriminating legislation against European merchants doing business lawfully in India, and in the permanent services, whether European or Indian, will occupy the same safe position as they enjoy in the self-governing dominions.

The report is a powerful plea for a full responsible government for India as the next immediate step. It will shortly be considered by an all-parties conference at Lucknow.

## Test Tube Is Used to Improve Shoes

Chemists Say Good Footwear Should Have Something Besides Looks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
EVANSTON, Ill.—The chemical laboratory is now undertaking to make better shoes, the American Chemical Society Institute was told during its sessions at Northwestern University.

"For the first time in history," said John Arthur Wilson, of Milwaukee, "a national committee of chemists is working to the elimination of a few of the leather to the object of producing leather of greater service to the user."

Good looks is far from being the only consideration in a good shoe, according to the chemist. A few of the other properties of first rate shoe leather, he mentioned, were temper, resilience, ventilating power, water absorption from the air with changing humidity, water-repellence, size changes with humidity, loss of shrinkage strength, stretch, wearing qualities, resistance to scuffing, washing and polishing, manner of taking polish and general life of leather.

## Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

## Testimony From the Morgan Memorial

EVERY Monday morning, a dozen years ago, we would find an average of 30 men waiting for our doors to open that they might beg for work. These men were not ordinary laborers. Many of them were artisans, some barbers and some skilled mechanics. Nor did they want steady work. They would only to make enough money to reclaim their tools from the pawn broker to whom they had gone to obtain money for drink. Sometimes these men pawned their clothes, too, and would come to us in rags. Today such a condition is almost unknown. Thus Frederick C. Moore, superintendent of the Morgan Memorial of Boston, which conducts one of the most extensive welfare organizations in the United States, began a story offering as stirring proof of the value of prohibition as one could wish to find. "Conditions have become so

## 5,000,000 ADVISED TO QUIT FARMS FOR INDUSTRIES

Prof. Jarnigan, Back From Trip, Describes Methods of Rural Europe

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—As a first step toward solving the economic problem of the American farmer, at least 5,000,000 agriculturists in the United States should quit farming and move to the cities, according to Dr. M. P. Jarnigan, head of the animal husbandry division, Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga., who was one of 10 agricultural experts who returned on board the Ile de France after making a close study of the farm industry in England, Germany, France, Belgium and Switzerland.

In addition to these 10 experts, 17 others worked with the party in making the farm survey abroad and will return on another steamship. The party on board the Ile de France was headed by J. N. Harper, director, Agricultural and Scientific Bureau, N. V. Potash Export My. (Potash Export Corporation of Holland), Atlanta, Ga., under whose direction the expedition was organized. Others of the first returning group were Dr. G. H. Collins, professor of agronomy, Clemson College, South Carolina; Prof. H. P. Stuckey, director, and Prof. R. P. Bledsoe, agronomist, Georgia Experiment Station; Prof. H. W. Barre, director, South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson College, S. C.; Prof. T. C. Johnson, director, Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, Va.; Prof. C. B. Williams, head of agronomy division, North Carolina Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.; F. S. Farrar, district farm demonstration agent, Jetersville, Va.; Dr. Jarnigan and Prof. J. Phil Campbell, head of extension division, Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga.

## Veterans in Research

The entire party worked together in making a survey of the agricultural stations and farms in France, and their program included visits to Grignon, which is said to be the oldest agricultural college in Europe; the Pasteur Institute; the French National Institute of Agronomy; the Institute of Horticulture and the Melba potash mines. A visit was also paid to Rothamsted Experimental Station, in England, which was founded in 1843 and is rated as the oldest and finest institution of its kind in the world. The plant group and data which are deemed of value to farmers in the United States will soon be released through the various educational institutions, the farm press and magazines, it was announced.

Dr. Jarnigan said that as a whole all farming in Europe is on a highly specialized basis, with available parcels of tillable land farmed to the utmost. As illustration of this he mentioned that the Swiss engage in dairy farming on mountain tops above the timber line in spots so inaccessible that their product is a concentrated cheese, which is the only product that could be transported to market at a profit.

## Decrease Crop Area

"The lesson for the American farmer to be learned from a general survey of the farm industry of the world," Dr. Jarnigan said, "is that there should be less instead of more land farmed in this country. The farmers in America will benefit greatly by following the European practice of growing upon their land only the particular crop that the land will produce best. By this method the yield per acre will be increased so that less land need be under cultivation."

"Farmers who are not making a financial success of farming are due to the unsuitability of their land for the crops they must raise for local markets, should join the millions of others from farms who are constantly going to the industrial centers and finding greater remuneration for their work in the industries. A balance will be struck when at least 5,000,000 more farmers have made this move. These farmers turned industrial workers not only would create a market for the products for which they receive inadequate return, but automatically would create a greater market for produce."

"A dozen years ago we could pay cash for any of the men who came to us for work. It was necessary to give them checks that were cashable only at certain lunch rooms, barber shops, clothing shops or grocery stores. They could not be trusted to keep away from the saloons. Today such a precaution is unnecessary and our pay roll receives cash from top to bottom."

## Which Gets the Strawberry?



THE smile indicates a receptive thought toward the luscious fruit, the basket seems to betray neglect, and the conclusion is obvious that the young man has been trying the experiment in economics known as the "direct to consumer" method.

## Public's Benefit in Water Power Savings Upheld

Cost of Operation Is Taken as Basis of Valuation in Tennessee Test Case

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Declaring the public entitled to benefit by "water savings" effected through advancement in the generation and distribution of hydroelectric power, Judge A. B. Neil, in Davidson County Circuit Court, has upheld the right of the Tennessee Railroad and Public Utilities Commission to set a valuation upon power companies operating in Tennessee. Decision came in a test case brought by the Tennessee Eastern Electric Company and the Johnson City Traction Company.

The two companies sought a revaluation, claiming values set by the commission would force them to charge rates which would mean confiscation of their properties.

Judge Neil ordered a revaluation but upheld the commission in its right to set values and opposed the theory of "water savings" valuation claimed by the power companies.

This theory as advanced by the power companies in their petition, was to the effect that a greater amount of power can be produced by a hydroelectric plant than by a steam plant having the same physical valuation. The petitioners sought to be allowed to fix their rates on the same basis as the steam plant despite the difference in cost of operation. This theory contends that the water power value should be based on the value of the water itself. Settling a value upon water is too uncertain and unstable, Judge Neil held.

"A public utility using hydroelectric power to generate electricity should not be made a favored child of law," he declared. "In fixing the value of its water power the same rule should be adopted as in fixing the value of steam power and that rule is based on what it costs to produce it."

Pointing out that further progress may make great changes in the power industry, Judge Neil held in his conclusion that the public is to benefit by such advances.

### Learning to Swim

A FEW simple lessons will eliminate the mortification of not knowing "how to swim." The first of two articles on swimming will feature the elementary backstroke. It will appear

Tomorrow on the Young Folks' Page

## Ecuador Gains Full Recognition by United States

Ayora Regime Held "Capable and Desirous" of Maintaining Order

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The United States has accorded official recognition to Ecuador, one of the three countries which it has not recognized during recent years, the State Department has announced. Recognition took place following the dispatch of a note to the American Minister in Quito, Gerhardt Bading. The other countries which the United States has refused to recognize are Soviet Russia and the new Nationalist Government in China. De facto recognition has been given the latter, however, and de jure recognition is expected to be granted in the near future.

Recognition of Ecuador had been withheld for the past three years, according to the official explanation, because of a revolutionary turnover which occurred on July 9, 1925. Actually, however, it is said, recognition was withheld not so much because of the military government in power, as because the Ecuadorian Government refused to repay two loans to American companies.

The State Department's step in recognizing Ecuador is understood to have been influenced by the financial rehabilitation begun by that country following the visit of Professor Kemmerer, financial expert of Princeton. Four of Professor Kemmerer's recommendations, for a new monetary law, the establishment of a central bank, and new tariff and customs laws, have been carried out by the Government.

In extending recognition to Ecuador, Minister Gerhardt said: "I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have received instructions to say that my Government has observed with much satisfaction the progress which the Republic of Ecuador has made during the three years and more which have elapsed since the coup d'etat of July 9, 1925, and the tranquility which has prevailed in Ecuador during that period. Confident that the régime of Dr. Ayora represents the majority of the Ecuadorian people and is both capable and desirous of maintaining an orderly internal administration of the country and of scrupulously observing all international obligations, the Government of the United States is therefore pleased to extend to it as from this date full recognition as the Government de jure of Ecuador."

## CHINA SENDS NEW NOTE TO JAPAN ON TREATY OF 1896

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Nationalist Government has sent a second note to Japan regarding the disputed treaty of 1896. The content was not revealed officially but it was indicated that the note reiterates China's determination to abrogate the pact. The note was handed to the Japanese consul at Nanking. That office has transmitted it to the Japanese Minister at Peking.

LONDON (AP)—A Reuter dispatch from Mukden, Manchuria, says the critical situation caused by Japan's stand against reconciliation between the Chinese Nationalists and Manchuria seems likely to be settled by his holiday, found £21000 in notes left in his letterbox. There is also the conscience money fund at the Treasury, but the

## CAPE COD CANAL TRAFFIC SHOWS RAPID INCREASE

Elimination of Tolls Under Ownership by Government Adds to Benefits

Four months' operation of the Cape Cod Canal by the United States Government brings to light some interesting facts affecting navigation and shipping on the Atlantic seaboard. The great boon to maritime interests afforded by this short cut between points "down east" and New York, and similar ports, became a service of almost inestimable value to shipping with the abolition of toll charges.

The Government paid approximately \$11,500,000 for the canal, and since April 1, the date of its acquisition, vessels of all types that could navigate the waterway received free passage to and fro, subject only to reasonable requirements as to draft and ability to handle the vessels quickly in the narrow passageway. The waterway cost approximately \$15,000,000 and was opened to navigation on July 29, 1914, when a toll charge was assessed, based on tonnage of the craft involved. In some cases where regular use was made of the waterway, the tolls amounted to thousands of dollars annually.

**Increase of 1008 Vessels**  
Analysis of traffic through the canal in the first three months of government operation shows a great increase in the number of vessels using the waterway. In the period 2587 vessels used the canal, against 1879 vessels in the same period of 1927. Gross tonnage of these vessels this year was 1,734,338, compared with 1,096,612 in the corresponding part of last year. During the month of July a total of 1203 vessels passed through the waterway against 687 in the same month a year ago, federal records show. The increased business applies to all types of vessels, particularly pleasure boats, fishing vessels and coastwise shipping.

All vessels using the canal in this period saved a steaming distance of 200,000 miles in addition to the shelter afforded by the canal route over the exposed route around Cape Cod. Tolls amounting to \$261,421 would have been paid by these vessels in this period at the rates charged by the private owners.

**Intricate System Involved**  
Operation of the canal involves an intricate system. Because of the narrow channel, vessels are only permitted to proceed in one direction at one time. The chief dispatcher is stationed at Buzzards Bay, with five men on duty between that point and the Sandwich and to the canal, reporting by special signal system, the passing of all vessels through the canal, including the long approaches to the canal, particularly in Buzzards Bay.

Bridge tenders are also employed at all times, to close the bridges to traffic when draws are raised to permit passage of vessels. In fact, employees at the waterway are on duty 24 hours a day, thus requiring three shifts. Some idea of the automobile traffic on Cape Cod is gleaned from federal figures showing that 99,514 automobiles passed over the bridges that span the canal during the month of June, taking those going in both directions.

One year ago, the count, taken over a period of 72 hours around Labor Day, showed 44,000 cars passing over the two highway bridges. A railroad bridge over the canal carries three draws that have to be raised for vessels to pass. The openings are 140 feet in width.

## H. B. THAYER LEAVES TELEPHONE BOARD

Retirement of H. B. Thayer from the chairmanship of the board of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company was announced following a meeting of the directors of the company in Boston who also amended the by-laws to discontinue the office of chairman, Jeremiah Smith Jr. of Boston, was elected a director.

During Mr. Thayer's connection of nearly 50 years with the Bell System, the investment which was about \$25,000,000 at the time he went to work in the manufacturing company has increased to more than \$35,000,000,000.

## Anonymous Gifts of Over £1,000,000 Left With British Treasury Since 1914

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Since 1914 more than £1,000,000 has been given in small sums to the British Government by persons who remained unknown and who have never received any personal credit for their sacrifice.

This unusual fact has led a writer in the Manchester Guardian to turn up some strange instances of this sort of thing. He says that the woman who has twice visited Liverpool Cathedral and left £500 in banknotes has a parallel in London, where a quietly dressed woman has several times called at hospitals and left considerable sums without disclosing her name. This year the box outside Charing Cross Hospital has received £200 in notes and about half as much in gold. The box outside St. George's Hospital was filled with notes aggregating £280. Last summer a £1000 note was found in the poor box in Salisbury Cathedral and about the same time the vicar of Halifax, returning from his holiday, found £21000 in notes left in his letterbox.

## Landowners in Pact to Harmonize Estates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Altadena, Calif.  
RESIDENTS and property owners of the northwest section of this community are co-operating in a plan of landscape architecture by which the development and beautifying of their estates and home sites will harmonize with each other and with the general contours of the locality. The motif of Italian villa estates is being utilized in the scheme, this style harmonizing with the hills, canyons and mountain growths of the district.

## HOOVER FRIEND OF DRY ACT, SAYS PROHIBITIONIST

G. O. P. Nominee Is Four Square on Prohibition, C. I. Jones Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—"Herbert Hoover stands four square on the prohibition issue and the National Prohibition Party should throw its support behind his candidacy for President," said Charles I. Jones of Chicago, at one time national chairman of the Prohibition Party and a delegate to the national convention, held here recently.

"It was the understanding reached at the Chicago convention," Mr. Jones said in an interview, "that the Prohibition Party would support Mr. Hoover provided the views on the great issue of the day presented in his speech accepting the Republican nomination were satisfactory. I believe he has come just as near making a 100 per cent dry statement as it is possible for him to make. His position is very satisfactory to me."

**"Varny Should Withdraw"**  
"Under these conditions, I believe that William Varny, nominated for President by the Chicago convention, should withdraw and leave the Prohibition Party free to vote for the former Secretary of Commerce. At any rate I believe that at least 75 per cent of the party's followers will vote for Hoover regardless of our own national ticket. In Illinois I believe even a larger percentage will cast their vote for him."

"We have got to recognize clearly that the real issue is not in the defeat of Governor Smith and the prohibition nullification platform on which he is running for the White House. Mr. Hoover is, of course, the only man who can defeat Smith and he must therefore be elected. There is no reason why the Prohibition Party should withhold its support from the only friend of prohibition who has a chance to win, even though this friend does not actually wear the label of our party."

## Welfare Ahead of Party

"Of course, some of our members wish to support this ticket in the various states in order to maintain the party organization's entity. That is very fine sentiment and in many ways a commendable thought. However, that form of idealism will not put a dry President in the White House for the next four years. I believe we have reached the place where we must place our country's welfare ahead of party organization, after that we may hear the latter may be to many who have striven for half a century to carry it out."

"With Alfred E. Smith as President there is no question what would happen to enforcement. It is lax enough today to be a national disgrace. You may be sure it would go from bad to worse under an out and out nullification Administration at Washington."

**Issue Is Clear**  
"The issue is perfectly clear this year and so simple there is no chance for confusion in the November balloting. It is just this: Do we want a friend of prohibition or a friend of liquor to guide our nation's destinies the next four years? Never

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

## Anonymous Gifts of Over £1,000,000 Left With British Treasury Since 1914

PERSON for the gifts to this fund are fairly obvious, being generally contributed by persons who evade their rightful income tax or customs charges and are subsequently ashamed of their act.

## UNITED STATES BEST CUSTOMER OF MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—The United States is the best customer of Mexico, according to figures covering a century of trade relations between the two countries which have just been released by the Bureau of National Statistics. Between 1827 and 1926 Mexico exported goods to the value of 10,000,000,000 pesos to the United States and during that time purchased 5,000,000,000 pesos worth.

From 1827 to 1867 Mexico imported more goods from the United States than she sold to it. Since 1867, however, the figures show, the balance of trade has been in favor of Mexico. Importations from 1917 to 1926 amounted to 2,248,374,727 pesos while the value of exports was 4,793,781,637, according to the statistics.

## TIGHTEN DRY ENFORCING ACT, HOOVER'S IDEA

Department of Justice Should Direct Enforcement, He Holds

NO DEBATE ON LAW'S MERIT, HE BELIEVES

If Volstead Statute Is Not Strong Enough He Would Find Substitute

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Prohibition enforcement if Herbert Hoover is elected President will be put on a new basis of efficiency and effectiveness. From an authoritative quarter closely associated with the Republican presidential candidate it was learned that Mr. Hoover already has formulated definite plans for the tightening and improvement of the machinery for the enforcement of the federal dry law.

His extensive Cabinet service and his deep grasp of the facilities and agencies of the Government were declared to have given him a unique insight into the problem of dry law enforcement, which, combined with his great administrative and organizational talent, has resulted in Mr. Hoover's evolving specific and concrete ideas on the subject.

It was explained that an important feature of this contemplated program of reorganization entails the transfer of the federal dry law enforcement machinery from the Treasury Department, which now controls it, to the Department of Justice. It was said that Mr. Hoover views the latter branch of government as the agency best fitted for enforcing the dry law.

**Believes in Dry Law**  
Mr. Hoover, according to close political associates, has no doubts as to the possibility of successfully and effectively enforcing the prohibition acts. He was declared to be of the view that they can and should be made operative.

As long as the Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the basic law of the land, and he believes it should be until such a time when public opinion determines otherwise, Mr. Hoover, according to his friends, insists that there be adequate enabling laws to afford the fullest authority to enforce the constitutional provisions.

If the Volstead Act is lacking in this requisite he is for its revision so as to give this scope. But enforcement legislation he demands, it is said, and the laws must be such as would maintain the maximum enabling power compatible with the institutions and traditions of the country.

**No Wet and Dry Controversy**  
The controversy of wet or dry does not enter into Mr. Hoover's mind, it was said. The Republican candidate was declared as holding the view that the prohibition question was solely of effective enforcement and not as to the merits of outlawing liquor.

The Eighteenth Amendment has settled that matter he holds, it was said, and the question, in his opinion, is solely one of obtaining the most effective machinery to bring about its adequate enforcement. After that he has no further concern with the question of nullification.

It can further be stated on high authority that Mr. Hoover, unequivocally opposing as he does the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment, feels that the Democratic nominee should make clear his position on that issue. It was asserted that he wants Governor Smith, who is opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment, to declare himself frankly on the question of nullification which, he contends, can be the only issue on prohibition in this campaign.

**Problem of Enforcement**  
Mr. Hoover's advocacy of an independent and unbiased commission to investigate prohibition, it was explained, was entirely in line with his attitude on the whole subject. The inquiry was not to go into the subject of prohibition as a policy, but solely into the problem of enforcement.

In this connection his remarks on the matter in his acceptance speech were referred to as clarifying his position. "Common sense," he said, "compels us to realize that grave abuses have occurred (in enforcement)—abuses which must be remedied. An organized searching investigation of fact and causes can alone determine the wise method of correcting them. Crime and disobedience of law cannot be permitted to break down the Constitution and laws of the United States."

This declaration Mr. Hoover was said to consider as sufficiently straightforward and clear. From his great experience as an engineer and administrator he has found that a careful and comprehensive inquiry preceded the undertaking of an important project gave greatest assurance for the formulation of successful plans and means.

**Sees Need of Reorganization**  
His cabinet service has enabled him to reach certain conclusions about needed reorganization in the dry law enforcement machinery. To assist him still further in such an undertaking if he is elected president he would have the co-operation of an unbiased technical group who would survey the problem and present its various elements. He did this in his work as a mining engineer of international repute and in meeting the innumerable problems as head of the Department



of Commerce. He would apply the same analytical methods to dry law enforcement.

The commission, it was emphasized, would be concerned entirely with the task of correcting "grave abuses that have occurred (in enforcement), abuses which must be remedied," as he said in his address.

Enforcement is entirely Mr. Hoover's objective. It alone is the issue in this campaign, he holds. Prohibition is the fundamental law of the land and over that he maintains there can be no debate. It is opposed to the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment and is for its rigid and honest enforcement.

**Letters State Stand in 1918**

According to letters written by Mr. Hoover in 1918 he was then in favor of temperance. These letters, either originals or copies, are now in the Hoover War Library at Stanford University.

Mr. Hoover, in June, 1918, wrote Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, the author of the prohibition amendment.

In this letter, which bore the date of June 4, 1918, Mr. Hoover said in part:

"I have the feeling that the form in which the Food Act stands makes temperance issues and food conservation issues incapable of separation and in sharp conflict. You will recall that the provisions of the Food Act of Aug. 1, 1917, provide five types of operations in connection with the liquor trade:

"First—The immediate stopping of the distillation of liquor.

"Second—The authority to commandeer any distilled spirits for redistillation so far as may be necessary to provide alcohol for munitions requirements.

"Third—The authority to regulate or stop the use of foodstuffs in the preparation of wines.

"Fourth—The authority to regulate the use of foodstuffs in brewing beers.

"Fifth—The authority to prohibit the use of foodstuffs entirely in brewing.

**Distillation Stopped**

"Under the first authority, distillation was stopped on Sept. 10 throughout the country, and there has been no use of foodstuffs since that date for that purpose. There proved to be in stock, at the time distillation was stopped, somewhere between two and three years' supply of whisky, brandy, gin, et cetera, and this stock is in course of distribution to the act provided only for the stoppage of new supplies.

"Under the second authority, the war industries board found no necessity for commandeering distilled spirits in the country for redistillation into munitions alcohol, and I am informed by the technical difficulties in the way as well as the fact that commercial alcohol can be obtained, not only abundantly, but on a much cheaper basis than could be had through commandeering and redistillation of potable spirits.

"Under the third authority, no action has been taken because the wines produced in this country are from grapes, of which a very small proportion are available as table, raisin, grape, and other products, the stoppage of wine making would add no consequential amount of food to our national supplies, the conversion of vineyards to other production would not be likely so long as there is prospect of resumption of wine making at a later date. The conversion of these grapes to grape juice instead of wine, as suggested, would add nothing to our national food supplies.

**Regarding Beer**

"Under the fourth authority, with regard to brewing, the alcoholic content in beer was reduced to 2% per cent, and the amount of grain and other foodstuffs that could be used has been limited to 70 per cent of that used during the corresponding period of the previous year, the effect being to stop any expansion of brewing and to reduce the foodstuffs consumed by 30 per cent.

"The actual amount of grain being used in the brewing of beers is, at the present time, approximately 4,500,000 bushels per month, of which approximately 30 per cent is recovered as cattle feed, and the loss therefore into the beer is practically the equivalent of 3,150,000 bushels per month, the grains used being barley, corn and broken rice.

"There is of course a great deal of contention that the beer itself contains the remaining food values, but omitting this, the cessation of brewing would effect a saving in grain of approximately 3,150,000 bushels a month from a nutritive point of view. It needs no comment from me, from a food point of view, that I should favor the saving of this amount of grain.

"Under the fifth authority, that is, the stopping of brewing altogether, it does appear to me that there are temperance issues involved of such tremendous moment that they outweigh the use of the reduced amount of foodstuffs in brewing, and in any event give ground for a difference in judgment as to the alternative national risks and losses which need the most careful consideration.

**Discusses Brewing**

"If brewing were stopped today, beer would disappear from the liquor trade within one or two months and the whole country would be put practically on a whisky, brandy and gin basis, with some supplies of wine, instead of a large proportion of the customers being served with a drink of 2% per cent alcoholic content, and, therefore, from a temperance viewpoint much less harmful.

"It raises the very serious moral problem as to whether infinitely more damage will not result from such action than in a continuation of the use of this limited amount of foodstuffs in brewing. It does not appear to me that the losses in food are entirely secondary to the moral and physical dangers. The President's letter indicates his feeling in this particular.

"You are probably aware that I have been a lifelong believer in national temperance; on the other hand, as a purely administrative officer of the Government, I have felt strongly that I should not enter into any contentious matters, and can only compromise this situation pending definite action by the American people, or by Congress, to whom the ultimate responsibility in such questions belongs."

The following day, June 5, 1918, Mr. Hoover said in part:

**Question of Conservation**

"We stopped distilling a year ago. There is a long supply of whisky, gin and other 20 to 40 per cent distilled drinks in the country. We have reduced the consumption of foodstuffs in brewing by 30 per cent and reduced the alcohol content of beer to 2% per cent.

"If we stop brewing, the saloons of the country will still be open, and we have reduced the consumption of foodstuffs to a whisky and gin basis. Any true advocate of temperance and of national efficiency in these times will shrink from this situation, for the national danger in it is greater than the use of some 4,000,000 bushels of grain monthly in the breweries.

"If the American people want prohibition to that end, and not force the Food Administration to the responsibility for an orgy of drunkenness."

**CURTIS TO SPEAK IN MAINE**

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Senator Charles Curtis, Republican candidate for Vice-President, will make two speeches in Maine during the present campaign, according to Representative John C. Tibbets of Connecticut, head of the speakers' bureau of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Tibbets could not say on what dates Senator Curtis would speak, but the Republican State Committee has asked for his services on Sept. 7 and 8.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, probably followed by showers in night; slightly cooler; gentle variable winds, mostly westerly.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; slightly cooler on the coast Thursday; increasing cloudiness, followed by showers at night; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate southeast.

Northern New England: Fair tonight; slightly cooler in central Vermont; Thursday increasing cloudiness; moderate south and southwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany . . . 76  
Atlantic City . . . 76  
Boston . . . 79  
Buffalo . . . 78  
Charlotte . . . 82  
Chicago . . . 66  
Cleveland . . . 64  
Des Moines . . . 62  
Eastport . . . 70  
Galveston . . . 82  
Hatteras . . . 76  
Helena . . . 80  
Jacksonville . . . 78  
Kansas City . . . 76  
Los Angeles . . . 82

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 12:09 a. m., 12:41 p. m.  
Light all vehicles at 8:17 p. m.

**Art Exhibitions**

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock. Admission free.

Contemporary British artists, in the Renaissance Court, through Sept. 15.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free. Loan exhibition of sculpture by Joseph Coletti '23, through the summer.

Wine tasters' cups of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, lent by Mrs. Arthur T. Cabot, at the Peabody Museum.

Water colors by French masters, lent by Edward T. Storrow '28, throughout the summer. Water colors by Ruskin and Turner, through Aug. 18.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition of landscapes, marine and etchings. Through Aug. 18.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by artist members and R. C. Vose Galleries, 539 Boylston Street—Early ship pictures; miscellaneous etchings. Through Aug. 18.

Grace Horne Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition. Through Aug. 18.

North Shore Arts Association, East Gloucester Street, East Gloucester—Paintings, engravings and sculpture. Open weekdays, 10 to 1 and 2 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6.

Gloucester Society of Artists, Eastern Point Road, East Gloucester—Second of the three annual summer shows. Paintings, sculpture and black-and-white pictures. Open weekdays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6. Through Aug. 16.

Concord Art Center, Concord—Water colors, prints, by Harry Smith.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

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## Friendly Intervention Policy in Caribbean Areas Defended

Prof. H. T. Collings Says Central Americans Helped by United States—Graham Wallas Praises Work of Hoover and Ford

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — The policy of the United States in Central America was defended by Prof. Harry T. Collings at the Institute of Politics discussion of inter-American relations, while at the same time Rear Admiral C. L. Hussey, U. S. Navy, described the strategic importance of naval bases in the Caribbean.

The United States was forced to intervene in Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo by threat of European intervention or because of European action, Professor Collings said. He added that American interests in these three republics are now primarily economic, and after weighing the resultant advantages against defects in the American action he concluded that the three countries had greatly benefited by the intervention.

In Santo Domingo, for example, he said, there was insufficient revenue before American intervention to pay even the interest on the \$400,000 which European countries claimed was owed them. The United States took over the customs, following the threat of foreign intervention, and shortly thereafter the Government received more money out of its share of 45 per cent of the receipts than had previously received from the whole amount. The other 55 per cent of customs receipts went to pay the claims of the Europeans. Another advantage accruing from the United States' intervention was the scaling down of the European debt in Santo Domingo from \$400,000 to \$17,000,000, when the claims were impartially investigated.

**Benefits of Intervention Cited**

Professor Collings admitted frankly that the action of the United States in all three countries had limited the sovereignty of the lands, but he asked what alternative policy the United States could have adopted. Benefits derived in Haiti and Santo Domingo, he said, included good schools, roads, police, stabilized finances and the beginning of stabilized property rights. Against this was the decrease in native sovereignty, charge that American bankers had been favored, and the natural resentment of a people that sees another people interfering in its affairs.

**United States' Policy Explained**

Mr. Christensen took up this point, and said that it is the policy of the United States Government to give sympathy and indirect support, but that it realized co-operation is a problem which the farmers must undertake themselves. Primarily, he agreed, the co-operative movement is a system of farmers' self-help, and too much federal intervention would be a mistake. The Canadian wheat pool, he said, was favored, and the farmer-owned elevators and similar facilities, and the advantage of centralized selling of grain.

Dr. O. E. Baker, Department of Agriculture, said that no other government pays so much money on its agricultural department. George C. Perkins, New York, asserted the success of the California Fruit Growers' Association to standardization of product.

A new philosophy of co-operation between private industry, the Government, and the public was seen emerging in the United States, he said. Graham Wallas, English political philosopher, speaking before the Institute.

Henry Ford has captured the imagination of Europe, Mr. Wallas said; likewise, Europe is impressed by the sympathetic attitude of American trade unions toward productive efficiency.

**Cultural Invasion in China**

Prof. R. D. McKenzie, discussing the Far East, said that the invasion of China by the western machine is far more subtle and destructive in nature to the present order than the entrance of conquering hordes of human beings would be. It is the invasion by western culture, and particularly by the new use of mechanical energy, he said, which is the real source of the conflict and disorganization in China today.

Prof. Edwin Borah of Yale, at another conference defended the "cave cause" by which Latin American nations seek by contract and statute to compel the alien to subject himself to local law and waive his right of diplomatic protection.

**Dr. Fay Tells of Wheat Pool**

Co-operation is the door that opens the farmers' way to prosperity, and that puts the "old homestead" on a par with Wall Street, speakers at the agricultural conference at the Institute asserted. Prof. C. R. Fay, University of Toronto, told how the Canadian farmers' wheat pool has put the "dirt farmer" into "big business," while Chris L. Christensen, head of the co-operative division in the United States Department of Agriculture, told of governmental efforts to foster the great movement in the United States. There are already 12,500 co-operatives, 2,000,000

not be stated better than in Mr. Hoover's words in his acceptance speech: "New and gigantic forces have come into our national life. Science has given us new tools. Our problems of the future are problems of construction."

Mr. Wallas told how Mr. Hoover induced certain radio-casters to send questionnaires to individual homes, as a result of which the amount of jazz on their programs was reduced from two-thirds to one-third. Mr. Wallas referred to this as a commendable exemplifying his philosophy of the government acting to elevate the taste of the public.

Henry Ford also came in for Mr. Wallas' approval. "Americans see Henry Ford at a very close range," he said, "and I notice that you sometimes smile at his name. But let me tell you that Mr. Ford has caught the imagination of Europe by his doctrine that a business man can do his best service not by making a fortune from the sale of automobiles but by making as many as possible of the best possible automobiles. Mr. Ford exemplifies the idea that it is less worthy to make a fortune in business and spend it in philanthropy than it is to serve the public in the business. He has done this, for example, in extending the range of the average farmer's life from five miles, with a pair of mules, to 50 miles, with an economical automobile."

**American Advertiser Pleases**

Mr. Wallas confessed candidly that he had been warned against the wiles of the American advertisers before he left England, but after personal experience he had come to a new view.

"I was interested to see the advertisement of the American telephone company which used the slogan of 'trust and responsibility,' a phrase which incidentally, I thought, I had invented. They said that the company accepts its responsibility for a nation-wide telephone service as a public trust. Weighing these words, and contrasting the privately operated American telephone company with the publicly operated service in London, I confess that the company uses its advertising statements with some force. Is this claim to be guided by the motive of service mere advertising hypocrisy? I do not think so."

Mr. Wallas came back to conditions in the United States a few minutes later in commenting on another phenomenon. This dealt with American trade unions. Unlike unions elsewhere, he finds that these are not seeking to limit production. "The news has gone ringing round the world," Mr. Wallas remarked, "that the trade unions of the United States are beginning to think of themselves as directly concerned in the increase of productive efficiency."

**Favors Far-Sighted Legislation**

He asked for long-range legislation that would consider conditions as they would be generations and centuries ahead. He asked if America were conserving its oil and coal supplies for the future, and inquired what would be the effect on the highways of the United States of 100 years hence, if wasteful use of oil exhausts the supply. City planning came in for his emphatic support.

"I have lived most of my life in London and have come to see as one of the great questions of the future the relation between private property and production and the direct access by the community to the sunlight, which belongs to nobody, but which is beneficial to all. All industrial centers are beginning to think

of city planning as a function apart from industrial organization."

He told of a walk with Sydney Webb, the economist, in Surrey, and of discussing the possibility of cultivating the sandy tracts there. Mr. Webb retorted indignantly, "Surrey is much too valuable for cultivation." Like the hills of Surrey, Mr. Wallas added, which are the "lungs of London," New York and other American cities must extend their planning to maintain parks and beaches for the future, and the means of easy access to them.

The present distinction between the purposes of government and the purposes of industry must be ignored by the thinker who tries to look into the future, he said.

In concluding he referred again to the Republican nominee for President.

"Mr. Hoover said last Saturday, 'Our purpose is to build in this Nation a human society and not an economic system.' All of us in this room—lawyers, economists and teachers—can see our separate functions as related to the purpose of giving life more abundantly to mankind."

**Women Protest Aid to Drink Trade**

**Copy of Resolution Sent to the British Premier and Winston Churchill**

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The executive committee of the National British Women's Total Abstinence Union has adopted a resolution protesting against Winston Churchill's alleged promise to the drink trade, copies of which have been forwarded to the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Mr. Churchill having publicly declared," says the resolution, "that he intends to devote the probable surplus from his 1929 budget to a lowering of the license duties and permitting the sale of small quantities of liquor from off licenses. This executive committee of the National British Women's Total Abstinence Union desires to protest strongly against such a disposal of national resources."

"The executive considers the need for improved hygiene and slum clearance and especially more opportunities in universities for brilliant students of small means, have obviously priority of claims far beyond those of the wealthiest trade in the country already prospectively enriched by £400,000 yearly under the new rating act."

**MINES SCHOOL DEAN NAMED**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Dr. James H. Hance, prominent western mining man and educator, has been named dean of the school of mines at Oregon State Agricultural College to succeed Charles E. Newton, resigned.

Dr. Hance has figured prominently in governmental and commercial geological work as well as in teaching.

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## Byrd Expedition to Set High Mark in Elaborateness

Cost of Two-Year Expedition to Antarctic May Reach Nearly \$1,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Commander Richard E. Byrd's antarctic expedition will be the costliest and most elaborately equipped in the history of American exploration, according to details which have just been made public at the expedition's headquarters here.

The expedition will cost a minimum of \$855,000, it was announced, and there is a possibility that even this estimate may be increased, bringing the total expenditure for the expedition to nearly \$1,000,000.

At the same time the Byrd Aviation Associates, a group of business and professional men aiding in financing the expedition, announced additional contributions of \$44,548 to the fund. A total of approximately \$110,000 is still to be raised.

Included in outright gifts of equipment and merchandise which total \$435,000, was a set of 60 fur caps and mittens presented by the National Fur Association.

The financial details of the expedition disclose that only about one-fourth of the 100 members of the expedition will receive remuneration for their work during the two years which the expedition may be in the field. The average salary for the two-year period for those who will be paid is approximately \$1411.

The largest single item of expense is that of transportation. A total of \$75,000 was paid for the Fairchild and Fokker airplanes, with extra motors and parts, which the expedition will use. The Ford tri-motor plane and a small airplane built by the General Aircraft Company have been donated. The icebreaker City of New York cost \$400,000, and \$10,000 was spent for the freighter Chelsea cost \$34,000 and the refitting cost has not yet been estimated.

The executive considers the need for improved hygiene and slum clearance and especially more opportunities in universities for brilliant students of small means, have obviously priority of claims far beyond those of the wealthiest trade in the country already prospectively enriched by £400,000 yearly under the new rating act."

**NEW ENGLAND HARBOR SURVEY IS ORDERED**

Detailed surveys of several harbors along New England Coast, including the locating and ascertaining depths of the water over rocks and shoals in the vicinity of the harbors as well as mapping all the navigable channels and anchorages have been ordered by the United States Government. The work will be in charge of Lieutenant Commander R. F. Luce.

Work of selecting and surveying a trial course for submarines of Boon Island and the Isle of Shoals has just been completed by the United States Steamship Lydonia, under the command of Lieut. G. C. Mattison.

**Rhine Maneuvers Not a Precedent**

British and French Forces Previously Collaborated in Exercises, It Is Said

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—A Reuters dispatch from Wiesbaden says: "It has been stated that when the Eighth Irish Hussars join in the French maneuvers at Trier in the Rhineland it will be the first occasion on which the troops of the two nations have collaborated in peace-time maneuvers. This statement is incorrect. For the past two years the 'eyes' of the British army of the Rhine, when on maneuvers, were French aircraft. It is true that a British squadron leader was sent out by the War Office to conduct air operations but French pilots and observers flew over the British troops from a French aerodrome in the Mainz area."

Under the heading "No Anglo-French Secrets" the Daily Express says editorially: "Great Britain ought not to have any understanding with France or any other power that are not open to the whole world to read. A very good case might be made out against her participation in any conferences or negotiations with European states. But so long as she participates in them the results must never be hidden or only partially revealed. British policy ought always to live and move in a glass house, free from the remotest suspicion that it is engaged in operations that are to be covered up. It was the habit of secret diplomacy that helped to bring on the war. We, of all nations, must see to it that the British example can never be quoted as an excuse for resuming it."

The Daily Express is certain that Sir Austen Chamberlain has concluded no agreement which would not near the fullest light of publicity and tend toward international agreement. Let the naval 'compromise' with France then be published at once and in full with nothing concealed and no handle given any one friend or enemy to pretend that Britain is departing from the ways of 'open covenants openly arrived at.'

**VACATION MOTOR TOURS**

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Six and Seven-Day Tours to Philadelphia, Atlantic City and Washington, all expenses, \$45.00.

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## PERSONNEL OF THOSE TO SIGN ANTI-WAR PACT

Fifteen Signatures Will Be  
Attached in Paris to  
War-Renouncing Treaty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Plans are now practically complete for Frank B. Kellogg's trip to Paris to sign his multilateral treaty renouncing all war "of whatever nature or of whatever origin" for all time to come. The plans include a visit to London and also to Dublin on the cruiser Detroit, which has been kept in French waters in readiness to take Mr. Kellogg wherever he wishes to go. Although the American Secretary of State would like very much to visit all the capitals of the countries which sign the multilateral treaty, this is obviously impossible. Therefore he has selected, first of all, England, the country to which he was formerly ambassador.

After visiting England, Mr. Kellogg, if present plans hold good, will go on to Dublin. President Cosgrave when in the United States last year tendered Mr. Kellogg a very hearty invitation to visit the Irish Free State, and recently President Cosgrave has renewed this invitation by cable. Mr. Kellogg is very much inclined to accept.

Aside from these two visits, Mr. Kellogg has other plans for visiting other European countries and probably will not be able to extend his trip further, since he sails from either Cherbourg or Southampton on the steamship Leviathan on Sept. 4. Mr. Kellogg leaves New York on the Ile de France on Aug. 18.

A distinguished Canadian who will make the trip across the North Atlantic to attend the treaty signing in Paris is W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada. Mr. King, who is also Secretary of State for External Affairs, will be the only foreign affairs minister to represent one of the Dominions, the others either having no such ministers or being too distant to send them in time.

The final list of plenipotentiaries who will participate in the history-making ceremonies at Paris shows that seven Ministers of Foreign Affairs and one Acting Minister will be present. The Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs is to be Lord Cushead, substituting for Sir Austen Chamberlain.

The complete list of signatories follows:

United States, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State.  
Great Britain, Lord Cushead, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
France, Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
Belgium, Paul Hymans, Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
Czechoslovakia, Eduard Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
Canada, W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier and Secretary of State.  
Australia, Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner in London.  
New Zealand, Sir James Parr, High Commissioner in London.  
Union of South Africa, J. C. Smuts, High Commissioner in London.  
India, Lord Cushead, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.  
Irish Free State, James McNeill, High Commissioner in London.  
Germany, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Minister for Foreign Affairs.  
Japan, Viscount Yasuya Uchida, Privy Councillor and former Minister for Foreign Affairs.  
Italy, G. Grandi, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.  
Poland, Mr. August Zaleski, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The treaty is to be returned to Washington, where it will remain in perpetuity, always open to ratification by any and all countries which wish to sign it. It does not come into effect until all of the 15 signatory powers have deposited their ratifications, following approval by their respective legislative bodies.

Although treaties are usually deposited in the capital in which they are signed, in this instance the European signatories felt that since Mr. Kellogg has stayed so long in Washington, it is logical to deposit a part in the conclusion of this pact that it should be returned to Washington, where it could always be known as the Kellogg anti-war treaty.

Signing of Treaty  
Should Be Impressive Act

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—It is reported here that Dr. Gustav Stresemann is expected to attend the ceremony of signing the Kellogg Pact and it is to be presumed that the last has been heard of any attempts to reduce the significance of such a ceremony. The momentary apprehensions that an anti-climax might be produced with the absence of the principal personalities, is doubtless to be ascribed to the so-called "silly season," when lack of news provokes sensational reports and speculations.

It is important that the signing should be given a certain solemnity of form and should not be a mere formality performed by subordinate officials. Its effectiveness will depend largely on moral forces and therefore it is advisable to make proceedings as impressive as possible. This does not mean that it should necessarily be accompanied by speech-making or be accomplished in the presence of the public. Simplicity is likely to be the keynote. But the earnestness of the various governments will be attested by the quality of the delegates they send.

It is proposed that the ceremony might be held in the Galerie des Glaces at the Versailles Palace where

the Versailles Treaty was signed in 1919. But to this there are grave objections. It would arouse painful reminiscences. There is no reason why the event should not have for its theater, the historic hall of the Quai d'Orsay, the French Foreign Office. That is the natural course which it is the present intention to follow.

It is now clear that the proposals to take advantage of the opportunity to introduce contentious subjects in a set diplomatic conclave are absurd. Anything in the nature of a conference would be inopportune. The treaty is finally drafted and approved and it only remains to be signed. Other problems must await a more fitting moment for official consideration.

## Portuguese Adopt Rigid Economy and Show Surplus

Oliveira Salazar, Minister of  
Finance, Is Regarded as  
Benefactor of Country

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—Portugal for the first time since the establishment of the Republic in 1910 has a surplus of £15,000 on its budget of 1928-29, thanks to Oliveira Salazar, the Minister of Finance. After his failure to obtain a government loan, Senhor Salazar appealed to the Nation to save itself without foreign aid, and having explained his aim, introduced the most rigid measures of economy.

Although the present form of government is a military dictatorship, the army and navy were the first to feel the results of the retrenchment with horizontal cuts in pay. The tax was next applied to ministerial salaries, order and discipline was enforced, superannuated officials were obliged to retire, superfluous workers were transferred from one department to others.

A decree later prohibited government employees from holding two jobs. An outcry followed these vigorous measures, but today Portugal regards Senhor Salazar as a great patriot and a benefactor of his country. With the balancing of its budget Portugal is entering on a new era, confidence is being restored and the people see at last that they now have a government honestly working for the good of the country. A station and unrest consequent on the recent attempts to negotiate foreign loans have died away.

Further "measures of public salvation," as they are called, have been decreed, one of which touches every Portuguese, namely, a new tax on sugar and a consequent rise in price. By it the Government hopes to obtain some 50,000 contos, about \$2,500,000. Public opinion is much averse to the tax on one of the chief food products.

Other items scheduled to be taxed are petroleum and gasoline. The Government announces that as soon as it can be done, the proposed imports will be lightened, if not altogether abolished.

CANADA RELEASES

LIQUOR STOCKS TO

VALUE OF \$700,000

WINDSOR, Ont. (P)—The liquor stocks of the Intertransit and Nathanson exporting companies, seized by provincial police on complaint of the Ontario Liquor Control Board, have been released by the posting of a \$700,000 bond by the companies.

As soon as the restrictions were removed two large speedboats were loaded with beer and liquors and left for unannounced destinations. Police estimated that during one day 20 boats were loaded and dispatched, depleting the warehouse stocks by \$500,000 worth of beer and liquors.

The warehouses are located along the Detroit River almost directly across from the city of Detroit. The liquor was seized originally on complaint that the owners were violating the provisions of the Ontario Liquor Control Act, which forbids accumulation of excessive stores of liquors.

Sir Henry Drayton, head of the board, said at the time of the raids that it was his belief much of the liquor was being diverted into bootleg channels for illegal shipment to the United States.

POST OFFICE ABANDONS

WHITLEY COUNCILS

LONDON—The Whitley councils, representing employers and employees established in the Civil Serv-

ice and by various industries in Great Britain in 1918 to insure improved working conditions, have been temporarily suspended at the post office. Recently members of two associations seceded from the Union of Post Office Workers because of its Socialist activities.

The first step toward the destruction of Whitleyism in the Post Office was taken by the suspension of the departmental Whitley Council, but this process has now been taken a stage further by the suspension of the Central Council and all the Whitley committees throughout London and the Provinces.

Costa Rica Asks

League's View of

Monroe Doctrine

Interpretation Requested Before It Decides on Membership Question

GENEVA (P)—The Central American Republic of Costa Rica wants the League of Nations to interpret the Monroe Doctrine before deciding whether to accept or reject an invitation from the League Council to resume League membership.

Costa Rica has incorporated this request in an official communication to the Council, an action which has caused a sensation among those cognizant of the letter.

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In one day the rowers made the 25 miles from Biddeford Pool to Bath, rowing in leisurely fashion through calm waters in Casco Bay.

MEXICO INVITES ARTISTS

MEXICO CITY—Plans are being made by the Ministry of Public Education for an international exhibition of drawings to be held in Mexico City, opening on Sept. 1. It is said that works of pictorial art will be sent from all parts of the world.

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ORGAN WORKS

GARWOOD

NEW JERSEY

## South Carolina Y. M. C. A. Party Making Long Tour



This Five-Passenger Motorcar, With Its Sides Stretched to Nine-Passenger Capacity, Arrived in Boston From Quebec, Can. Its Occupants, Left to Right, Are: Randolph Reynolds, Harold Smith, Perry Vallenger, George W. Mackey, Director of the Party; Henry Mills, Charles Cannon, Charles Vallenger, William B. Kimble, Teacher in the Greenville High School, and Woodfin Vallenger.

ice and by various industries in Great Britain in 1918 to insure improved working conditions, have been temporarily suspended at the post office. Recently members of two associations seceded from the Union of Post Office Workers because of its Socialist activities.

The first step toward the destruction of Whitleyism in the Post Office was taken by the suspension of the departmental Whitley Council, but this process has now been taken a stage further by the suspension of the Central Council and all the Whitley committees throughout London and the Provinces.

Costa Rica Asks

League's View of

Monroe Doctrine

Interpretation Requested Before It Decides on Membership Question

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## Nine Boys Riding in Five-Passenger Car 4200 Miles

South Carolina Party, Happy  
in Converted Machine,  
Begins Trip Home

When a five-passenger touring car arrived in Boston carrying nine youthful passengers, with each riding easily and not a "strap-hanger" in the group, after having completed most of a 4200-mile tour since Aug. 1, something approximating a record was thought to have been established.

Due to an ingeniously prepared seating arrangement, comfort in the converted car was evident. Nor was the "1500 pounds of converted car" in the person of seven boys and two men from the Greenville, (S. C.) Y. M. C. A.—diminished in the least by the long route through the eastern United States and Canada, the caravan leader stated.

Though partly disguised under the languor of soft southern draws, interspersed with many "you-alls" and "look heah's," the sustained enthusiasm of the party was plainly shown in the running fire of comment as the car moved through Boston streets.

All doors have been removed from the motorcar. Each running board has been fitted with two inclosed seats, and other available ledges and corners are used for baggage. As for the make-up of the passenger list, explained George W. Mackey, director of the Greenville Y. M. C. A., and leader of the party, any boy may submit his name if he is congenial and of good character. The gasoline and oil for the trip cost each passenger less than \$15.

The modus operandi of the tour, Mr. Mackey continued, is to go to a local Y. M. C. A. each night for room for the group. This is the sixth time he has made the trip.

From Boston the party will return home, arriving about Aug. 30.

Adopts Rules for

Occupied Regions

Law Association Establishes

Rules for Inhabitants

in Time of War

WARSAW—The International Law Association has accepted the invitation to hold its next meeting in New York in 1930. With the sessions closing, most of the British and American delegates will go to Cracow, the ancient Polish capital.

It has been decided to give the name of the late Dr. Hugh Bellot, secretary of the association, to the project accepted by the League of Nations to establish a new code of rules for

the inhabitants of the occupied territories in time of war.

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Besides laying down that an occupying country must not interfere with the laws, administration and judiciary of occupied territory, except within the limits of absolute military necessity, the proposed convention, according to the Daily Telegraph, entitles the government of the territory to "entrust its interests within that territory to a neutral diplomat."

After a war a special or permanent court shall sit to adjudicate, one of the question whether the occupiers contravened the rule not to interfere with the laws, administration and judiciary; two, the claims by individuals for reparation for illegal requisitions on their liberty and for the restitution of unlawful contributions.

Economies in operating railroads throughout the United States are not counterbalancing the accumulated effects of reduced rates and higher costs, R. H. Ashton, president of the American Railway Association, told students at the Harvard University Business School. Railroads are faced with a definite problem of making both ends meet and continuing the present adequate rail service, he stated.

The public is inclined, Mr. Ashton said, to take efficient transportation service for granted without appreciating the need of continuing expenditures of capital in order that service may be maintained and improved. Nor is there a full appreciation of the necessity for adequate revenue to make such capital available, he declared.

If we are to avoid having the railroads enter into a period similar to that experienced by them in the years just preceding the war," Mr. Ashton said, "this need of adequate revenue must be considered."

"We are living in a co-operative age," he continued. "The railroads have confidence that their case is a plain one, not capable of misunderstanding, and that when their situation is fully understood, there will be a response from a friendly public attitude, such as will again place the carriers on a sound economic basis. Co-operation requires that good service should be recognized, appreciated and adequately rewarded by the public."

PAINELE HOPES FOR

MINISTRY OF PEACE

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—As a step in the right direction, leading to the day when ministries of war would be called ministries of peace, Paul Painlevé, the French War Minister, has now

officially announced his intention of introducing a bill when Parliament reassembles to supplant the title of Ministry of War by that of Ministry of the Army.

Recently in a public speech he said he wished his Ministry might be termed the Ministry of Peace. This is apparently impossible now, but at least the word army is less bellicose than war—the term which has been used since the separate government department for this office was created in 1930.

## Powers Press Sofia to Arrest Revolutionaries

Strong Measures Favored by  
France and Britain in  
Note to Bulgaria

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The joint Anglo-French representations to Bulgaria on the subject of the Macedonian revolutionary committee, news of which is now published, are understood to be connected with the recent "execution" by Ivan Michailoff of his colleague in the triumvirate, which had hitherto ruled that organization. Michailoff is generally regarded as an extremist and it is felt may renew terrorist activities both in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia unless strong measures are taken by the Bulgarian authorities.

According to The Times Sofia correspondent, France and Great Britain advised the Government to arrest the leaders and suppress the special taxes collected by the organization in Bulgarian Macedonia. This, he adds, would be "virtually equivalent to dissolution" of the organization. The Macedonian committee has already overthrown one Bulgarian Government since peace was signed, and the present Ministry has previously pleaded that while Bulgaria was prevented by the Treaty of Trianon from maintaining a sufficient army, it is impossible to take drastic steps against the revolutionaries.

It is noted here that Italy is not associated with the Anglo-French demarche, a fact that will cause much pleasure in Yugoslavia.

The Manchester Guardian regards the action of the two countries as a "slight to the League," the special machinery of which, it says, should have been used for the purpose. It is pointed out in other quarters, however, that the League's decision to intervene would have to be unanimous and Italian aloofness made this out of the question.

The time is thought here to be ripe for action, owing to the dissensions among the revolutionaries following Mr. Michailoff's action.

NEWTON TAX RATE RISES

A tax rate of \$27.69 per \$1000 worth of property has just been announced for Newton by Henry Bally, chairman of the Board of Assessors. The announcement shows an increase of \$0.20 in the rate, due to new school buildings and street improvements. Real estate is valued at \$128,500,000, an increase of \$8,054,550. Personal property is valued at \$20,913,350, an increase of \$1,383,700.

Every traffic situation is met at the instant it takes place, and traffic experts from many parts of the country are said to have failed to devise a situation with which the control will not cope.

While the test operation of electronic control has been conducted only at one intersection in New Haven, it is possible to co-ordinate all controls and lights within any given area in such a manner that traffic will be moved with the greatest efficiency and at the highest speed possible throughout the area.

Controls located at "key" intersections telegraph reports of oncoming traffic to all other controls in the area and these impulses are co-ordinated with the impulses received at the individual controls. Once in the co-ordinated area, traffic on the "key" streets moves continuously.

Observation during the test operation has shown that the control fosters traffic safety even better than the automatically reversing lights now generally in use. Knowing that it changes to meet changing traffic, motorists approach the intersection more cautiously than they did when they were certain of a definite period before the change took place. Both motorists and pedestrians, knowing they will not be compelled to wait beyond a justifiable time, are said to avoid any tendency to "beat the light."

City Gets Control

of Boston Airport

Mayor Signs 20-Year Lease—

Two New Runways Planned,

and Other Betterments

With the signing by Mayor Nichols of the 20-year lease, Boston has officially assumed its part in taking control of the Boston airport. The \$1-a-year contract must yet be signed by Alvan T. Fuller, Governor, before full control is obtained. It was indicated, however, that his signature is assured, since an appropriation of \$125,000 for improvement of the port is now contemplated and awaits favorable action of the Boston City Council.

Present plans for the airport under the city's administration call for two cinder runways, placed at right angles, each 2800 feet in length and 100 feet wide. An administration building is contemplated, topped by a memorial tower. The present field entrance will probably be eliminated, and a roadway on the boulevard plan constructed.

Mayor Nichols has estimated that \$500,000 will be necessary to bring the airport to top condition, which would include cement runways into the harbor for use by amphibian and sea planes. It is expected that the Boston Park Commission will assume charge of the field. Only half of the 20-year lease is under the \$1-a-year contract, the last 10 years' rent to be determined by a special commission.

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## PUBLIC AFFAIRS SPEAKERS SPLIT ON FARM VIEWS

### National Legislation Urged by One, Lower Tariff on Farm Needs by Other

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
CHARLOTTEVILLE—Conflicting views on the efficacy of tariff adjustments and of legislation of the McNary-Haugen bill type as aids to agriculture, were presented to members of the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia in two addresses on farm relief. The speakers were L. J. Dickinson (R), representative from Iowa and spokesman for the Middle Western producers, and Evans Woolen of Indianapolis, Democrat and "favorite son," candidate of the Indiana delegation at the Houston convention.

Mr. Dickinson, former campaign manager for Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, announced that he will actively support Mr. Hoover. Middle western farmers, forced to choose between two candidates opposed to the equalization fee, will stay with Mr. Hoover and the Republican Party, as offering the soundest substitute program for farm relief. This prediction was made by Mr. Dickinson in an informal statement prior to his address, in which he declared the farmer would rather trust his fortunes to Mr. Hoover than to a candidate who had never evidenced any particular concern for agriculture.

Mr. Dickinson declared that the Smith proposal for a national farm conference is a vague gesture, and that several such conferences have been held in recent years with no concrete result.

Mr. Woolen declared that the farm vote is unpredictable, but asserted his own belief that stabilization corporations, a feature of the Hoover farm relief program, cannot be relied upon as a permanent remedy for farm depression.

In their speeches the two speakers differed on almost every issue involved in the present controversy over farm relief. Mr. Dickinson defended the protective tariff, urged its extension to cover a larger group of agricultural products, a system which he said has been successfully adopted by Brazil, Australia, Japan, Germany, and many other nations. He also believed the farm problem was one requiring a legislative remedy based on the equalization fee plan.

Mr. Woolen, on the other hand, declared that no one piece of legislation can afford adequate relief to the distressed farmer, and argued for tariff revision downward on non-agricultural commodities as a necessary part of a "comprehensive agricultural policy," which alone could solve the many phases of the farm problem.

**Urges Protection Be Extended**  
"Our Government must assume the responsibility of enacting legislation giving protection to the food products of our country," declared Mr. Dickinson. "The protective system has become such a part of our national policy that it cannot be discarded; but it can be extended to permit the farmer to share more largely in its benefits."

In his analysis of the present state of agriculture Mr. Dickinson explained that the producer of farm products in the middle West is compelled to buy in a protected market, and sell in a world market, and that the surplus, which he must sell abroad determined the domestic price of the same commodities. Equality in bargaining power is an economic necessity and can only be established by legislation of a national scope.

The co-operative movement is inadequate, he said, because of the difficulty of extending it to 6,000,000 food producers. The equalization fee, the remedy offered by the middle West, would provide against loss on the sale of surplus, assuring the stability of the system.

"No other method than national legislation can meet the situation," Mr. Dickinson concluded. "Failure in this crisis will be a reflection on our citizenship and our statesmanship."

The farm problem, according to Mr. Woolen, cannot be solved by any single piece of legislation, but "can be soundly dealt with only by such comprehensive agricultural policy as we have never had." Revision of the tariff downward by lowering the prices of the things the farmer buys, and which would at the same time extend foreign markets for American agricultural products was urged by Mr. Woolen as a first step in a national farm relief program. He asserted that governmental control of transportation rates had favored industrial centers as against agricultural areas, and suggested that taxation systems might be revised to relieve the present "undue burden" on the farmer.

**Says Farm Tariff No Help**  
He did not believe increase of tariff on farm products would do much to help the farmer for the reason that "surpluses are beyond the reach of tariff influence." Legislation of the McNary-Haugen type would defeat its own purpose of price-raising by leading to increased production, narrowing of the domestic market by higher prices, retaliation by foreign countries against "dumping" of American surpluses, and a general increase in living costs.

Criticism of the system by which government departments at Washington hand out routine information to the newspapers through their press sections, which thus act as mere "propaganda bureaus" for administration policies, was made at

## AMUSEMENTS

### NEW YORK CITY

#### A SENSATION

In NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND BOSTON

The Collegiate Musical Comedy Success

"Speed, Action, Youth, A joyful musical comedy."—F. L. The Christian Science Monitor.

the round-table on "The Influence of the Press in Public Affairs," by several speakers. Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, while admitting that the theory of the department press bureau is an admirable one, contended that, "in practice it is becoming a smoke screen for the protection of the department itself, which uses its press service as a buffer between the inquiring correspondent and the head of the department, or bureau."

Victor Rosewater, journalist, declared that "the Washington press agency system is not conducive to getting a reflex of what is being done at Washington, except in so far as the departments want certain information used." This system, he said, shades into mere "political propaganda for the Administration," some press divisions even going so far as to prepare special articles and interviews for the use of all the Washington correspondents.

**White House Propaganda**  
An opposite view was taken by Ludwell Denny, Washington correspondent staff member of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, who pointed out that frequent press conferences are held by departmental heads, and that government officials are generally accessible to correspondents for private interviews.

Mr. Denny declared that the White House press conferences are in a different class, however, because of the strict rules regarding publication of news coming out of those conferences; these rules forbid any mention of the sources of the news, and the confining of any responsibility for statements made to the correspondents. For this reason they easily become unwilling instruments for political propaganda, since newspaper competition forces the publication of any information handed out from the White House, secret though its real source may be.

A discussion of the "chain" newspaper system in the United States, under which 230 daily newspapers are now published with a circulation of 12,000,000, brought on by Roy C. Clevy, editor of the Indianapolis Times, the suggestion that the system of "chain" newspapers under one central management enables a journal making a fight on political corruption or local evils to draw on the resources of the entire system. It can therefore act more independently in its editorial policies than the single newspaper he explained, which must look to a small number of subscribers and advertisers for support.

The question of whether women are participating as actively as they should in all forms of public life was raised at the round table on "Women in Modern Society."

**Legislation for Women**  
"Is society benefiting as much as it could from women's participation in all lines of public endeavor?" asked Miss Clark, who was assisting on legislation of the Virginia League of Women Voters. She pointed out that practically all legal barriers against women in the professions are down, and urged that remaining discrimination against women could best be removed by specific legislation in the several states rather than by a "blanket removal."

Objectives and defects in the present public power policy were discussed in the round table on "The Economic and Industrial Development of the South," by Dr. Philip P. Wells, lawyer, of Washington.

Mr. Wells said that the first objective of public power policy should be to retain for the public the value of natural power sources now publicly owned, and that strict price regulation is necessary to protect the consumer and to take the place of the increasing pressure of competition upon the seller in a free market.

The advantages of settling commercial disputes by arbitration rather than by court action were urged by Dr. Wesley Sturges of Yale University at a public forum on commercial arbitration.

Trade and commercial associations, he said, are rapidly adopting the practice of commercial arbitration as more economical, speedy and conducive to good will than action in the courts, until at the present time agreements of this nature cover almost every transaction involving large sums of money and distribution of more than 25 basic commodities.

"The aspect of commercial arbitration which looks to the preservation of that good will between business organizations which is destroyed by court fights and long-extended litigation, is an established factor in this modern practice," concluded Dr. Sturges.

## Democratic Test in Massachusetts

### Primary Contest for Governor First of Its Kind for Many Years

The Democratic Party, as well as the Republican, will have contests on its hands in the primary election in Massachusetts this year, it was indicated in the last-day filing of candidates, when John J. Cummings of Boston filed for the Democratic nomination for Governor in opposition to Charles H. Cole of Boston.

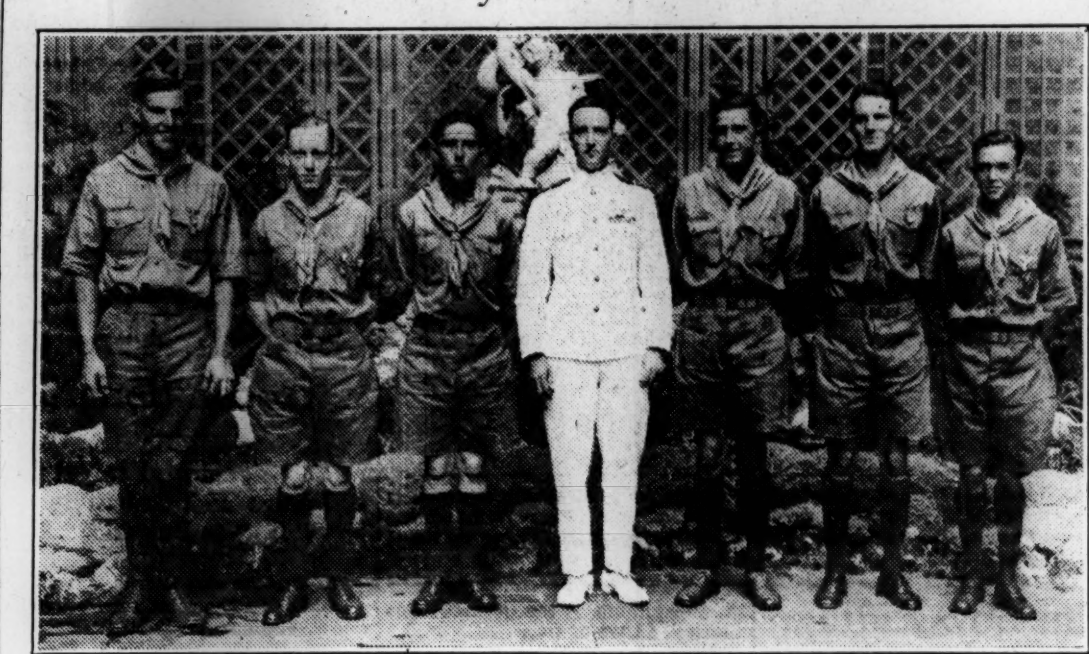
For several elections past the Democratic Party in Massachusetts has usually formulated its state ticket by agreements, avoiding primary contests, and Mr. Cummings' protests against this, Mr. Cole has the support of David I. Walsh (D), Senator from Massachusetts, and was one of the leaders in the Smith movement in Massachusetts.

"The filing of my papers," Mr. Cummings declared, "marks the definite opening of a contest which will settle whether the people will insist on a free and open primary. It will settle whether the old gang can continue their quarter-century hold on the Democratic Party of Massachusetts."

He indorses the party's presidential nominee.

On the Republican ticket, outside the question of nomination for Governor, unusual interest attaches to the race for nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, in which eight candidates are entered. There are also six candidates for Republican nomination for state auditor and four for nomination for state treasurer, each of these including one candidate who is at odds with the party organization.

## One of These Boys Will Go to the Antarctic



Left to Right They Are: Paul Siple, Erie, Pa.; Jack Hirschmann, Minneapolis, Minn.; Clark Spurlock, Eugene, Oregon; Commander Richard E. Byrd, Donald H. Cooper, Tacoma, Wash.; Alden E. Snell, Washington, D. C.; and Sumner D. Davis, Birmingham, Ala.

## Boy Scouts Eager to Be Chosen for South Polar Trip

### One of Six Selected by Elimination Will Be Named by Commander Byrd

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Which one of the six Boy Scouts who recently sat down to luncheon with Commander Richard E. Byrd at the Biltmore will accompany the Byrd expedition to the south pole?

Each of the six, as he stepped into Commander Byrd's presence for a private interview, probably was hoping, as only a boy can hope, that he would be the one.

Judging by the qualifications and achievements of the candidates it will be no easy matter to choose, for the boys, selected by a process of elimination from numerous other Scouts, are all remarkably well equipped.

Here are their names and records: Paul Siple, 19 years old, of Erie, Pa. He became a Scout in 1921, has 59 merit badges, is a Sea Scout and an Eagle Scout. He has attended Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., for a year, where he has been assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 6.

Jack Hirschmann, 18, of Minneapolis, has been a Scout since 1921. He possesses 41 merit badges and is an Eagle Scout.

Clark Spurlock, 17, of Eugene, Ore., became a Scout in 1923. He is a high school sophomore and an assistant Scoutmaster. He has 19 merit badges.

Donald H. Cooper, 17, of Tacoma, Wash., joined the Scouts in 1925. He is a senior at Stadium High School in Tacoma and the possessor of 58 merit badges, being an Eagle Scout.

Alden E. Snell, 19, of Washington, is an Eagle Scout and an assistant Scoutmaster. He has graduated from high school and holds 33 merit badges, having become a Scout in 1921.

Sumner D. Davis, 17, of Birmingham, Ala., became a Scout in 1922. He is the second Sea Scout among the candidates, is of Eagle rank and holds 42 merit badges. He has completed two years of a pre-medical course at Alabama State University.

**Lowden Impressed  
by Hoover Speech**

"Frank Recognition" of Farm Problem Called Heartening

CHICAGO, Ill. (AP)—A statement from the Republican National Committee headquarters here says former Gov. Frank O. Lowden, "the acknowledged champion of the agricultural cause in America, spoke today from his summer home in Alexandria Bay, N. Y., in reference to Hoover's pronouncement on agriculture in his speech of acceptance."

He authorized John Olesby, director of the farm bureau of the Republican National Committee, western division; David Shanahan, former Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives and manager of the Illinois Republican state campaign; and Clarence F. Buck, Mr. Lowden's recent campaign manager, to issue a statement, saying, in part:

"I am much impressed by Hoover's acceptance speech as a whole. With reference to agriculture his frank recognition that the agricultural problem is the most urgent economic problem in our Nation today is very heartening."

"Mr. Hoover's aspirations to bring the farm population up to economic equality with other groups has my heartiest approval. I think, however, it will be found practically that his proposed stabilization corporation can only attain the object which he hopes to accomplish if the cost to the corporation of stabilizing the price of any commodity is distributed over the commodity involved and not taken from the public treasury."

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Here are their names and records: Paul Siple, 19 years old, of Erie, Pa. He became a Scout in 1921, has 59 merit badges, is a Sea Scout and an Eagle Scout. He has attended Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., for a year, where he has been assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 6.

Jack Hirschmann, 18, of Minneapolis, has been a Scout since 1921. He possesses 41 merit badges and is an Eagle Scout.

Clark Spurlock, 17, of Eugene, Ore., became a Scout in 1923. He is a high school sophomore and an assistant Scoutmaster. He has 19 merit badges.

Donald H. Cooper, 17, of Tacoma, Wash., joined the Scouts in 1925. He is a senior at Stadium High School in Tacoma and the possessor of 58 merit badges, being an Eagle Scout.

Alden E. Snell, 19, of Washington, is an Eagle Scout and an assistant Scoutmaster. He has graduated from high school and holds 33 merit badges, having become a Scout in 1921.

Sumner D. Davis, 17, of Birmingham, Ala., became a Scout in 1922. He is the second Sea Scout among the candidates, is of Eagle rank and holds 42 merit badges. He has completed two years of a pre-medical course at Alabama State University.

**Lowden Impressed  
by Hoover Speech**

"Frank Recognition" of Farm Problem Called Heartening

CHICAGO, Ill. (AP)—A statement from the Republican National Committee headquarters here says former Gov. Frank O. Lowden, "the acknowledged champion of the agricultural cause in America, spoke today from his summer home in Alexandria Bay, N. Y., in reference to Hoover's pronouncement on agriculture in his speech of acceptance."

He authorized John Olesby, director of the farm bureau of the Republican National Committee, western division; David Shanahan, former Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives and manager of the Illinois Republican state campaign; and Clarence F. Buck, Mr. Lowden's recent campaign manager, to issue a statement, saying, in part:

"I am much impressed by Hoover's acceptance speech as a whole. With reference to agriculture his frank recognition that the agricultural problem is the most urgent economic problem in our Nation today is very heartening."

"Mr. Hoover's aspirations to bring the farm population up to economic equality with other groups has my heartiest approval. I think, however, it will be found practically that his proposed stabilization corporation can only attain the object which he hopes to accomplish if the cost to the corporation of stabilizing the price of any commodity is distributed over the commodity involved and not taken from the public treasury."

## Drys Lead G.O.P., Wets Democrats in Ohio Primary

### Burton and Fess Are Victors Among Republicans for Senate

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Stirred by wet and dry issues, Ohio voters cast a record number of 550,000 ballots at Tuesday's primary election. Candidates supported by the Ohio Anti-Saloon League for state offices apparently were victorious in most instances on the Republican ticket, while the Democratic fight saw league-endorsed candidates defeated for the majority of the posts.

Myers V. Cooper, Cincinnati, and Representative James T. Beggs, Sandusky, were in a close race for the Republican gubernatorial organization. Mr. Cooper, the league candidate, polled 296,737 votes in 8108 out of 8735 precincts in the State, while Mr. Beggs had 235,778.

Representative Martin L. Davey apparently was the lone Anti-Saloon League candidate to emerge victorious on the Democratic state ticket. He held an early plurality of 37,000 over Peter Witt, who campaigned as a wet. Former Lieut. Gov. Earl D. Bloom, who also had the dry organization's support, was a close third.

Representative Theodore E. Burton Cleveland, had a runaway race for the Republican short term nomination for United States Senator. Graham P. Hunt, Cincinnati, campaigning as a liberal, and Senator Cyrus Locher, Cleveland, a dry, were running a close race for the same nomination on the Democratic slate.

Charles V. Truax, State Director of Agriculture, was leading former Representative George White, Marietta, his closest opponent for the Democratic long term senatorial nomination, by 11,000 votes. Senator Simeon D. Fess, ardent dry, was unopposed for re-nomination for the same post on the Republican ticket.

**State-Wide Hoover Clubs  
in Indiana Authorized**  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—Formation of a state-wide Hoover for President Club in Indiana has been authorized by the

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**CANADA TO PARTICIPATE  
IN COOK CELEBRATION**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
VICTORIA, B. C.—Because of its close association with Captain Cook's early explorations, western Canada will be represented at the sesquicentennial anniversary celebration of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands in August. Judge Howay, British Columbia member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada as well as the Washington and Oregon Historical Societies, will take with him a copy of a rare book, "Zimmerman's Account of Captain Cook's Third and Last Voyage," as a

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Republican National Committee's western headquarters. It is proposed to organize a branch club in each of the Hoosier State's 92 counties. Oscar G. Foellinger, publisher of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, was given authority to form such an organization.

**Bryan Backs Smith**  
DANNEBORG, Neb. (AP)—Charles W. Bryan, candidate for Governor of Nebraska and Democratic vice-presidential candidate in 1924, in a statement said that he would support the Democratic ticket from President down.

## Kennerly Named by Texas G. O. P. to Run for Senate

### Holmes Nominated to Oppose Moody for Gov- ernor

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—T. M. Kennerly, prominent attorney of Houston, was designated as the Republican nominee for the United States Senate at the state convention here.

Mr. Kennerly's opponent will be chosen at the Democratic run-off primary Aug. 25, when Representative Tom Connally will oppose Senator Earl B. Mayfield, incumbent.

The Republicans chose W. H. Holmes, independent oil operator of Amarillo and the party candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1926, to run against Gov. Dan Moody, Democrat, who is seeking re-election.

Mrs. Lena Moore, of Cameron County, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor and will be opposed by Lieut. Gov. Barry Miller, who was left a clear field on the Democratic side by the withdrawal of Thomas B. Love of Dallas as candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

## WRITER OF CIVIL WAR EPIC RETURNS HOME

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Stephen Vincent Benet, whose recently published 100,000 word historic poem, "John Brown's Body," has been described as "an epic of the Civil War" and an outstanding literary work of modern times, returned here on board the steamship line de France, on his first visit home since his rise to recognition, as inconspicuously as he departed two years ago.

Although his poem was printed in an edition of 80,000 copies, most of which have already been sold, and is recognized as the first major work produced under a fellowship of the Guggenheim Foundation, Mr. Benet arrived aboard ship only after a search, because none of his fellow travelers knew him. He said that he had just seen a copy of his book for the first time. He is writing another long poem and recently signed a contract to write a novel.

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## Forests' Value to Be Taught Schools of Three States

### Southern Children Will Be Instructed to Save Trees From Wasteful Fires

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Declaring that "only by localized education, beginning with the younger generation, can forest fires of the South be eradicated," the American Forestry Association has announced a \$150,000 campaign to "prevent such fires in Georgia, Florida and Mississippi. Motor trucks equipped with complete moving picture apparatus and lantern slides will carry on educational work in the rural sections, it was stated.

Funds for this visual and personal contact method of saving forests were raised through contributions in the three states most concerned, and through the Commonwealth Fund of New York, John D. Rockefeller Jr. and George D. Pratt, president of the forestry association, it is announced by Ovid M. Butler, executive secretary of the association.

"In no section of the country," declared Mr. Butler, "are forest fires so currently widespread and so detrimental to forest regeneration as in the South. The seriousness of the situation is reflected in the fact that 80 per cent of all forest fires reported in the United States during the past 10 years have occurred in the southern states. More than one-third of the entire pine area embracing millions of acres has been so completely lumbered and so repeatedly devastated by fire that it lies idle and non-productive. In addition, forest fires are wiping out the game and wild life over vast areas throughout the South."

"Woods burning arising from a traditional custom of great numbers of rural people, ignorant of the social and economic benefits of forests, places a tremendous handicap upon efforts to renew forests on millions of acres. To stop these fires and to

make the growing of forests a safe undertaking is the great and immediate problem of forestry in the South.

"We believe that by proper education a changed attitude toward woods burning, not only on the part of the younger generation but a large percentage of the adult population, will be brought about. This will mean a marked decrease in the area burned over in the South.

"Forest land owners, assured that their reforestation efforts will not be burned out, we believe, will apply the principles of forest management on their lands."

**CANADIAN SHEEP INDUSTRY**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—To encourage the sheep industry in Canada, the Federal Government will allow grade breeding ewes and grade Rambouillet rams to enter the Dominion without duty, from Sept. 1 until Nov. 30, according to advice just received by the British Columbia Department of Agriculture. Western Canadian sheep men will take advantage of this new regulation to import sheep in large numbers from the United States, the department expects. The changed rules were welcomed here, as British Columbia is doing its utmost to create a large sheep industry.

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## KELLOGG TREATY GIVES POWER TO MAINTAIN PEACE

President Tells Legion Nation Is Proving Its Desire for World Harmony

By the Associated Press

WAUSAU, Wis.,—Within a fortnight of the date on which the international treaty for outlawing war is to be signed, President Coolidge declared before the Wisconsin State American Legion here that the Kellogg pact "has been a situation for peaceful relations than was ever before given to the world."

In giving his sentiments regarding the forthcoming treaty the fullest expression since the inception of the pact, the President maintained that by taking a leading position in securing this agreement, the United States proved its pacific inclinations toward all nations.

As to its power to maintain peace, Mr. Coolidge asserted that if the treaty had been in force in 1914, there is "every reason to suppose that it would have saved a situation and delivered the world" from the ravages of the World War.

**Respect for Rule of Law**  
It is for the purpose of maintaining "the rule of law" throughout the world as well as this country, to defend ourselves and to meet "the obligation to resist evil" that the United States maintains an army and navy, the President said. "The country's citizens at home and the world at large, he declared, would hold the Government in contempt if it disregarded national defense. The full text of his address follows:

Members of the American Legion of Wisconsin:

It is now 10 years since the events were taking place which brought your organization into existence. They have been years necessarily attended by a great deal of hardship, but they have also been years when the world has made a great deal of progress. The war left the chief nations utterly exhausted. How many people directly and indirectly lost their lives by reason of it? It ran into many millions. The cost in treasure was so great that it can never be counted. It ran into hundreds of billions.

The material resources of several of the powers involved were so far exhausted as to require almost complete reconstruction. Our own loss of life, happily, was comparatively small, but the cost in direct outlay to the National Treasury ran between \$20,000,000,000 and \$40,000,000,000 and is still going on. Of all the countries engaged, the United States has proceeded farthest toward recovery, although we are yet a long distance from its completion.

While the war proved a stupendous catastrophe for all those who were in it, and in 18 months destroyed values which it had taken us generations to create, on the other hand its lessons can be made a great advantage to us. It gave us an opportunity to know the world and afforded us a place in the world which we did not have before. It revealed to us a large extent both our powers and our responsibilities.

**Interdependence of Nations**  
It demonstrated so clearly the interdependence of all people that we are not likely to hear again in responsible quarters that what other nations do is none of our business. It is also easier for us to remember that what we do has its effect on other nations. Quite properly, under international law, no people is debarred from interfering in the strictly domestic affairs of another people.

The first law of liberty, which was one of the principles for which we were fighting, requires that each people should be free to manage their own affairs so long as they observe the rights of others. In the domain of foreign relations there can be no doubt that throughout civilization a new disposition was created to discard the old rule of force and adopt more exclusively the rule of law, relying for enforcement upon its own power.

This has brought about among the nations of the world a new sympathy for each other and a new forbearance toward each other which did not before exist. It has eliminated a great deal of selfishness and produced a desire for mutual helpfulness, even at the cost of considerable sacrifice. In their foreign relations all over the world a very distinct manifestation can be seen in the attitude of the great powers of wholesome restraint and an effort to conclude by patient negotiation what but a short time ago would have been determined with an iron hand.

**Fundamental of Self-Government**  
Another result which the United States very much hoped to see secured was a broader application to the peoples of the different nations of the principle of self-government. On the whole the movement may be said to be strongly in that direction. Arbitrary rule applied under a system of hereditary monarchy has almost disappeared.

While it was not possible for all people at once successfully to make the transition into a republican form of government, yet I believe that even among those nations which have appeared to be finding the experience very difficult, they are laying the preliminary foundations, and are so strongly imbued with the spirit of nationality under freedom that ultimately they will be successful in accomplishing the desired ends.

As the nations of the earth have come to see each other in a new relationship, so there has been revelation to the people of our own country the existence of a relationship which they did not before fully comprehend. During the war we heard much about man power. We found that it was a matter not only of quantity but of quality. The draft demonstrated to us our strength, but also our weakness. We found a very disquieting lack of education which reached into every State in the Union.

Too many of our newer citizens did not understand the English language. These disadvantages were in some ways compensated by the wonderful spirit of loyalty and devotion that was manifest in the heart of the whole Nation. We learned not only the importance which we are to each other but the necessity for individual development.

**Obligation to Society**  
We found that we needed not only a large number of people, but a large number of trained and educated people capable of putting forth a common effort toward being able to arrive at a common understanding. We came to a new sense of our dependence on the individual and a new realization of the obligation of society to him and his worth to society.

clety. This has immeasurably raised both the economic and spiritual standards of our country. A citizen of the United States holds a new position, higher than that which was ever held in any past time. The opportunities which are enjoyed by our countrymen are far superior to those which ever came to any other people.

One of the most wide-reaching impressions that came out of our war experience was the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. We came to see that each citizen might be called upon by the Government in time of need for his life and his property. Those who went into the armed service offered their lives, and those who contributed to the war-time charities, to the purchase of Liberty bonds, and to the payment of taxes contributed their property.

Those who possessed very large incomes paid into the national Treasury about 80 per cent of it, which, with their state and local taxes, came very close to a taking over by the Government of their entire property for use during the war. It was, in fact, a practical conscription for an indefinite time of the property of those of very large incomes. While some of our people were in the service, others were producing food, turning out munitions, looking after the affairs of government, and carrying on the necessary activities of commerce and transportation.

**Response to Call of Duty**  
We saw that the individual did not belong wholly to himself, but must respond to the requirements of his Government. Stated another way, the individuals who make up this Nation found that for their self-preservation they must co-operate with each other under a unified leadership and control and contribute their services and their property in order to save themselves from destruction. Self-preservation meant then, as it always does, response to the call of duty.

Adequate defense meant the proper functioning of the entire organic life of the Nation. That lesson carried over into our peace-time activities has been one of the chief factors in the enormous progress which the last 10 years have seen. It is a process that is as yet only in its beginning, but which is which ultimately holds the chief hope of our material, intellectual, and spiritual progress and prosperity.

The foundation of it all rests on the extermination of waste and the waster, and on the elimination of slackness and the slacker. It deals of the co-ordination of national effort through an adequately trained citizenship, which will result in a scientific production and distribution of commodities that will raise the standard of living around every fire-side in the land.

**Each Individual Responsible**  
While the Government can be a large contributing factor in providing the opportunities which will lead to this high ideal, yet our whole experience during the war tells us that through the private enterprise of each individual, its consummation requires that each citizen should do his duty.

Another fact which shines forth with a renewed brilliance is that many of the most precious materials of life do not lie on the side of material gain. We have had a great deal of discussion concerning the injustice of one person going into service at a very small remuneration, while another remained at home in the enjoyment of very high wages. But I wonder how many of you who put on the uniform and went into action overseas would now be willing to exchange that experience for the few dollars of extra compensation that someone else was able to earn at home during the later months of the war.

Which one is now in possession of the most valuable treasure—the one who was at the front or the one who was securing high wages? By reason of the draft both were doing the duty assigned to them and both lived up to the full requirements of their citizenship, but I think the conclusion must be that the one who was in the place of greater peril is really in possession of the greater reward. We shall continue to find in peace.

**Service Is the Measure**  
As with many of our most important services, many of our greatest compensations cannot be measured in dollars and cents. You are greater men for what you have given to your country. You hold a higher place of honor in the estimation of your fellow citizens which no money could ever buy. You have a place and a name and a glory which you will hand down as a priceless heritage.

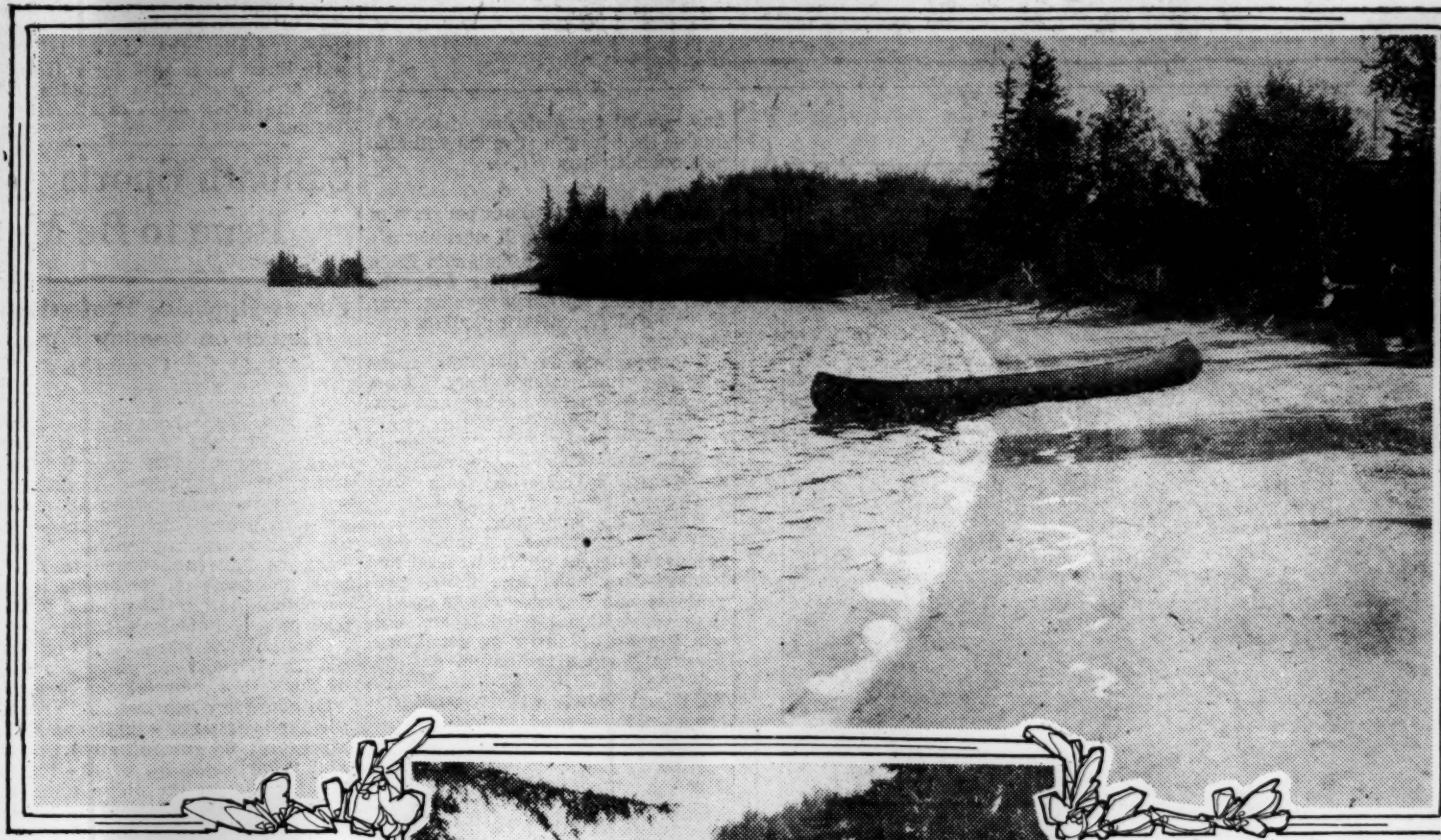
One of the most gratifying of all revelations was that the strength of character of our citizenship was universal. It was all-embracing. It was not limited to any locality, to any class, to any nationality, or to any creed. We found as sturdy and inspiring examples among the foreign-born as among the oldest native stock. It came from the secure mountain home, some isolated dwelling on the broad prairie, or some tenement of a great metropolis, as well as from those who enjoyed the most favored circumstances. We cannot contemplate it without increasing our respect for our people and renewing our faith in our institutions. It was another demonstration that we are all Americans.

As we contemplate these past 10 years, we have every justification for increasing our sentiment of patriotism. But while we are doing that, we should also remember that other nations during that period have displayed qualities of a high character. They also are entitled to our respect and admiration in their successes and our sympathy and consideration in their trials. While it is our privilege and duty as citizens to place our regard for America first, if we are to justify that position we must make America right.

**Preparation for Defense**  
Because we believe in our country it will always be our desire and our duty to defend it. It cannot be too often stated that we cherish no sentiment of aggression toward any other people. But the obligation to resist evil, to be prepared to maintain the orderly authority of the rule of law in both our domestic and our foreign relations, is one which cannot be avoided.

For the Government to disregard the science of national defense would expose it to the contempt of its citizens at home and of the world abroad. It would be an attempt to evade bearing our share of

## Just Made for Joyous Adventure—A Canoe That Is Ready



the burdens of civilization. For this reason we maintain, according to our resources, our population, our position and our responsibilities a moderate army and navy, based on what we believe to be our requirements for national security.

While it is incumbent upon us to secure such advantages as we can from our adversity, we all recognize that we should take every precaution to prevent ourselves or the rest of the world from being involved again in such a tragedy as that which occurred in 1914. While the country's national defense should never be neglected, preparation for the maintenance of peace is likewise required by every humane impulse that stirs the hearts of men.

**Settlement by Negotiations**

Those of you who have seen service would be the first to say that if the country needed you, you would respond again. But you will also be the first to say that it should take every possible precaution that human ingenuity can devise to insure the settlement of its differences with other countries through diplomatic negotiations and mutual concessions according to the dictates of reason, rather than by an appeal to force.

It is in accordance with our determination to refrain from aggression and build up a sentiment and practice among nations more favorable to peace, that we ratified a treaty for the limitation of naval armaments made in 1921, earnestly sought for a further extension of this principle in 1927, and have secured the consent of 14 important nations to the negotiation of a treaty condemning recourse to war, recognizing it as an instrument of national policy, and pledging each nation to seek no solution of their disagreements except by pacific means.

It is hoped other nations will join this movement. Had an agreement of this kind been in existence in 1914, there is every reason to suppose that it would have saved the world from the misery which was inflicted by the Great War.

**Hope in Anti-War Pact**  
By taking a leading position in securing this agreement, which is fraught with so much hope for the progress of humanity, we have demonstrated that when we have said we maintained our armaments, not for aggression, but purely for defense, we were making a candid statement which we were willing to verify by our actions.

I shall not now go into a discussion of the details or the implications of this agreement other than to point out that, of course, it detracts nothing from the right and obligation of ourselves or the other high contracting parties to maintain an adequate national defense against any attack, but it does pledge our selves not to attack others in consideration for their agreement not to attack us, and to seek a settlement of our controversies one with another through peaceful means.

While it would be too much to suppose that war has been entirely banished, yet a new and important barrier, reasonable and honorable, has been set up to prevent it. This agreement proposes a revolutionary policy among nations. It holds a greater hope for peaceful relations than has been set up to prevent it. The park boundaries extend on the south to within four miles of the town of Prince Albert and a good highway connecting the new park with exist-



## Motoring, Canoeing and Hiking in Canada's New Northwest Park

Rich Opportunity to the Lover of the Wild to Roam  
and Adventure at Will—Prince Albert National  
Park, Saskatchewan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ottawa, Canada  
THE latest addition to the extensive system of Canadian national playgrounds is the new Prince Albert National Park, in the Province of Saskatchewan. This reserve, which was only established last year, covers an area of about 1400 square miles and includes a region of lakes, woods and waterways which seem to have been formed by nature as a national playground for man. It will not only provide a rich recreation area for this section of the Dominion but it adds another example of typically Canadian scenery to be preserved for the visiting public.

To many easterners the term Saskatchewan means only rolling miles of golden grain and capacious elevators, storehouses from which go forth long lines of trains carrying foodstuffs to far distant parts of the empire. It came as a surprise to many, therefore, to learn that Canada had in its northern sections a region as rich in opportunity for play as its central and southern parts are an opportunity for work. Yet one glance at a map will show a vast maze of lakes and waterways stretching over the whole northern part of the Province.

The rapid development of the prairies in this century has brought the tide of civilization to its once remote confines. The coming of the motorcar and the building of motor roads have made it accessible so that today this interesting region is within reach of all lovers of the wild. The park boundaries extend on the south to within four miles of the town of Prince Albert and a good highway connecting the new park with exist-

ing provincial highways is now under construction. Within the park the Dominion Government, through its National Parks Service, is also building a series of motor roads and trails and within a few months the new reservation will be able to open its doors to motorists from all parts of the continent.

The landscape in the park suggests many of the older parts of Canada, yet the briefest stay will be sufficient to give the visitor the atmosphere of a part of Canada redolent with the special attractions of the great Northwest, for he has arrived at one of the main gateways to that great hinterland of Canada which for two centuries has excited the imagination of the adventurous and provided the scene for one of the most romantic and stirring chapters in the history of the Dominion. The conversation he hears belongs to a new world. The

rapid development of the prairies in this century has brought the tide of civilization to its once remote confines. The coming of the motorcar and the building of motor roads have made it accessible so that today this interesting region is within reach of all lovers of the wild. The park boundaries extend on the south to within four miles of the town of Prince Albert and a good highway connecting the new park with exist-

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Cheese Omelette, Fried Sweet Potatoes 45c  
Fried Leg of Chicken, Maryland Style, French Fried Potatoes 65c  
Green Apple Pie 15c

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122 Tremont Street 126 Tremont Street 107 Federal Street

park, but no Indian can be induced to cast a line or net in it. They believe it is inhabited by a gigantic trout, a great fish six feet long, that will swallow all hooks and bait, break lines and nets, pull the rods under water and, if he can, the Indian too. This is a story which, however, does not deter the white fisherman and, although no six-foot trout has yet taken the bait, some fine catches have been made, including fish running to 30 pounds in weight.

Aside from its own immediate attractions, the park offers no other appeal irresistible to the adventurous canoeist. It is not only that starting from Waskesiu Lake near its southern boundary one may travel through connected lakes and waterways making an entire circuit of the park, but beyond park boundaries to the north, west and east lie a succession of other lakes and waterways extending for literally hundreds of miles. These are all connected or accessible by comparatively short portages so that starting from the park one may cover practically the whole of northern Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba from Hudson Bay to the Athabaska Lake region. It seems likely that in days to come this beautiful region will become a much sought playground.

## State to Report Markets by Radio

California Department of Agriculture to Provide Service for Growers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Radio-casting of market news to California growers by stations to be constructed and operated by the State Department of Agriculture soon will begin, it was announced from the Capitol here recently.

The application of the California department for authority to construct and operate such a system has been approved tentatively, according to a telegram received by B. H. Critchfield, chief of the division of markets, from Harold La Fount, Federal Radio Commissioner at Washington, D. C. The department here also will receive news by telegraph on eastern and foreign markets for California products. This will furnish close contact between the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the California Department of Agriculture.



**Go~**  
and keep  
going  
with

**JENNEY  
GASOLINE**

The green light flashes—a gentle touch on the accelerator and away you go!

For a snappy get-away in traffic, extra pep on hill and open road, use Jenney Gasoline.

Stop at a Jenney Station for your motoring conveniences. You will always receive careful, courteous attention.



Jenney Ethyl (Jenney gasoline blended with Ethyl fluid) is particularly designed for high compression engines and cars that have an accumulation of carbon.



Use Jenney Gasoline (and Oil as well) in your motor boat—clean, powerful and dependable.



And then there's Jenney Aero Gasoline, used by many aviators, including Miss Earhart, Colonel Lindbergh and Commander Byrd.

Since 1812 the name "Jenney" has been associated with dependable products.

**JENNEY MFG. CO.—EST. 1812**

**Brooks Brothers  
CLOTHING**  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,  
MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET  
NEW YORK

**BOSTON**  
Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS  
beg leave to announce that  
they have removed their  
Boston Store to their New  
Building, NEWBURY cor.  
BERKELEY STREET

**STYLE SHOES at SAVINGS**

\$4.85

Unusual Styles The Season's Colors Fashionable Materials

A Savings in Some Instances of \$7.65 a pair

\$6.35

\$7.85

**Pierre**  
feminine footwear

226 Boylston Street  
BETWEEN ARLINGTON STREET AND THE TOURNAINE  
BOSTON

**Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the World**  
**Caplan**  
The Florist  
BOSTON  
Kenmore 5042

**RICHARD Briggs Inc.**  
**China and Glass Merchants**  
At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON  
ESTABLISHED 1798

**Domino**  
THE HOUSEWIFE'S NAME FOR  
Granulated Sugar  
American Sugar Refining Company

**"Say it with Flowers"**  
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada  
**Penn**  
The Florist  
124 Tremont Street LIBerty 4317  
BOSTON, MASS.



# RADIO

## RADIOCASTING IN GERMANY IS VERY POPULAR

2,250,000 Listeners Pay Fifty-Cent Monthly Fee for Service

By JAMES E. WALLIS JR.  
U. S. Department of Commerce Trade Commissioner at Berlin

Radiocasting has reached a high stage of development in Germany since its inception in the late fall of 1923. Post-war economic and political conditions hampered the nation's progress in this field, and when the first radiocasting station was opened in Berlin, radio had already become a popular medium of entertainment in the United States. With the return of stability in business and government, radio as a means of entertainment and culture has taken its natural place, and there are now in the Republic more than 2,250,000 owners of receiving sets. The quality and excellence of technique and German programs compares favorably with that of any other country. Radiocasting in Germany comes under the control of the Central Government, which has assigned this function to the Federal Post Office (Reichspostministerium). This choice was made because all telephones and telegraphs are controlled by this ministry, and at the time of its beginning business conditions did not justify a private firm undertaking such an important venture. The Federal Post Office has a controlling voice in the management of all radiocasting stations in the country and also erects, owns, and operates all stations and equipment. One of the chief duties is the collection of fees from subscribers and the distribution of the money so obtained to the various subsidiary companies.

At present there are in the country nine separate main radiocasting stations, each of which is managed by a separate company organized as a limited liability concern. These companies each pay the Federal Post Office a fixed monthly charge for the use of their equipment, and in addition a certain hourly fee when actually radiocasting. The companies formerly operated quite independently, although under the control of and receiving their support from the Federal Post Office. This led to certain difficulties, such as the duplication of business activities, as well as overlapping of programs. It therefore became necessary to bind these organizations into a unified whole, and early in 1925 an organization known as the Federal Broadcasting Company (Reichs-Rundfunk-Gesellschaft m. b. H.) came into existence. The controlling interest in this company is owned by the Federal Post Office. The various subsidiary companies, while maintaining their separate identities, are now uniformly organized and their activities well standardized. In addition to its administrative duties the Federal Broadcasting Company receives certain funds from the various companies which it expends in technical research, furthering the methods of radiocasting, and in creating a reserve fund for the general welfare of the industry.

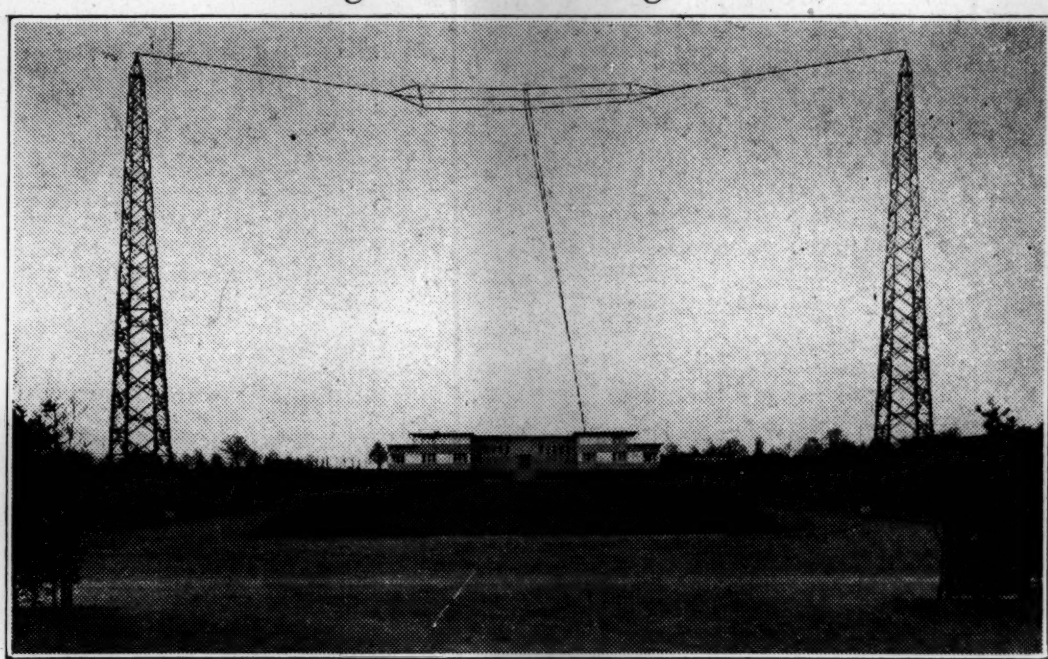
Free radiocasting is not practiced in Germany as it is in the United States; every owner of a receiving set must pay a monthly fee of two reichsmarks, about 50 cents. The revenue thus collected amounts to over \$10,000,000 a year. Deliberate failure to notify the authorities or to pay the required fee makes the offender liable to imprisonment. Payments may be made to the local post office or to the letter carrier, who is empowered to accept the money and to issue receipts.

The number of paying subscribers increased from 2000 on Jan. 1, 1924, to 99,010 on July 1 of that same year, and to 2,244,057 by July 1, 1928. The number had declined to 1,765,584 by Jan. 1, 1927, but rose again to 2,009,542 by Jan. 1, 1928, and to 2,234,732 on April 1, 1928.

Radiocasting is carried on for an average of 10 hours a day from the main stations, the general tone being more serious than in the United States. The Germans, who are naturally fond of good music, demand and receive the best that the country has to offer. In addition to the regular news, weather, business and time services, there are lectures and concerts, and regular radiocasts of popular plays, operettas and operas direct from the stage. These latter are characterized by the technical excellence of the radiocasting.

The entire country is linked up with a network of stations placed at strategic points. Each of the nine radiocasting companies is connected by wire with auxiliary stations located in cities in its particular section of the country and with all the main stations. For example, Berlin is linked up with Stettin, and Hamburg with Bremen, Hannover, Kiel and Schwerin. Apart from all these, and operating at a much higher power and on a longer wavelength (1250 meters) is the so-called "German Broadcaster," at Königs-wusterhausen, not far from Berlin. Its purpose is to serve the whole nation, especially those people whose location is unfavorable to their local station. During the day it is used principally for special lectures, but

## Cologne's Radiocasting Station



An Effective Simplicity With Beauty Marks This German Radiocasting Station. This Is Isolated as Are the High Powered American Stations, in Contrast to Many European Stations, Which Have Crossed Their Wires Over the Picturesque Buildings of Ancient Times, Quite Spoiling Their Artistic Effect.

at night it generally is employed to make the Berlin program available to listeners in all parts of Germany and neighboring countries. Most of the receiving sets used in Germany are either crystal sets with headphones or small tube sets suitable for local reception with loud speaker. The results obtained with these latter sets on local stations are excellent. Three tubes are usually employed, although some use a single multipurpose tube, and interchangeable coils are supplied for reception of various wavelengths. Light-socket antennae are largely used.

These sets are manufactured in quantity by the larger concerns, and the price is standardized at \$9.50

marks, or about \$10, for the set with tubes and battery cable, but with-out batteries. A complete outfit, including receiving set, storage and dry batteries, light-socket antenna, and an adequate loudspeaker, can be purchased for about 100 marks, or approximately \$25. There is also a considerable market for the higher-priced long-range selective sets. Great interest is being shown in apparatus which operates on the light circuit. A strong reason for buying domestic equipment is that the radiocasting system is designed for low-priced, short-range sets. The higher-grade American apparatus is generally considered too expensive to compete successfully on the German market.

## Radio Programs

### EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

5:30 WJZ, Boston (590kc-585m)  
5:30 m.—Highway bulletin.  
5:40 Stock market, business news.  
5:50 Positions wanted.  
6:00 WJZ, Boston (590kc-585m).  
6:00 Sessions Chimes; news.  
6:10 Organ recital by Frank Stevens.  
6:15 WJZ, National Mixed Quartet.  
6:20 Jack Frost (Gaul); Whispering Willows (Chert); You (Hamb); Run Up the Sail (Smart); Antira's Dance, from Peer Gynt Suite (Grieg); Sleepy Hollow Tune (Joan); Menuetto from "L'Arlesienne" Suite No. 1 (Bizet); Wind The Horn (Smart).  
6:30 Zenith Radio Hour: "Musical Memories."  
6:35 WJZ, Boston (590kc-585m).  
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## SOUTH AFRICA MUST GET ITS OIL FROM COAL

Shales and Industrial Alcohol Only Minor Sources of Supply

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DURBAN—The Union of South Africa has coal reserves amounting to some 250,000,000 tons, it was disclosed in a memorandum on the oil and coal industry in the Union that has recently been issued by Dr. F. Meyer of the Board of Trade, and of this quantity about 10 per cent is available and suitable for the production of oil products, as well as industrial gas and coke of varying qualities. The present annual production of coal is 14,000,000 tons, and almost all of this is burned and the valuable by-products lost and wasted.

The memorandum points out that today there are about 100,000 motor vehicles on South African roads, and that these require about 40,000,000 gallons of petrol to say nothing of lubricating oils. These figures are continually increasing and the problem of a cheap local supply which will make the country independent of foreign importations is an important one.

In his memorandum Dr. Meyer discusses three sources of motor fuel—oil shales, industrial alcohol, and coal. The oil shale deposits in South Africa are relatively small and cannot by themselves offer a solution to the problem, though they are important as a contributory factor.

The only raw material so far directly available, and which has been technically used on a commercial scale for the production of industrial alcohol, is the molasses from the sugar industry of Natal and Zululand. But even if all the molasses which comes as a by-product from the industry were used, the output would still be small compared with the country's requirements of motor fuel. Other raw materials which might be utilized are the crops of inferior maize which form part of the harvests of the Union, and waste wood.

The report discusses in detail the modern processes of treating coal, particularly those from which motor oils are obtained, and the opinion is expressed that most of these could be adapted to meet South African requirements. The value of the various by-products is also stressed and some possible markets are outlined.

The establishment of an iron and steel industry at Pretoria should enable a start to be made in this direction. One of the important recommendations made is the establishment of the Government of a fuel research institute.

## TWO CITIES RIVALS 'AS WELSH CAPITAL'

Cardiff and Carnarvon Claim National Honor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
HOLYHEAD, Wales—"It would be a personal compliment to Mr. Lloyd George, and it would give enormous satisfaction to Welshmen at home and abroad if Carnarvon—the constituency he represents in Parliament—were selected as the capital of Wales," thus stated an editorial appearing in a recent issue of the Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald when advancing the claims of Carnarvon as the future capital of Wales.

During recent years the Welsh nationalist newspapers have accorded considerable publicity in their columns to this question, but so far nothing has resulted. In point of population and commercial importance, Cardiff is easily the leading Welsh city, and it is likely that its claims for official recognition as the metropolis of Wales would find a large number of supporters. Its population at the opening of the nineteenth century was not 2000. Today it is well over 200,000, and the city is regarded as one of the big ports of the British Empire.

On the other hand, the nationalists of the principality assert that Cardiff is "Anglicized" through and through, and that the vast majority of its people are not Welsh people. The champions of Carnarvon point out that Carnarvon is "patriotic to the core," and that its outlook both from religious and linguistic viewpoints are distinctively Welsh.

Carnarvon is justly proud of its historic past. It has a castle begun by Edward I in 1283 which is still in a good state of preservation. Its population is about 10,000, and its inhabitants are fervent supporters of Welsh culture as represented in the ancient language of Wales, its literature and the national Welsh Eisteddfod.

The rival claims of Cardiff and Carnarvon for this civic honor suggest the questions: Is language a reliable indication of nationality? Is Cardiff, with its large number of Welsh people who have become Anglicized, less patriotic than Carnarvon, for instance?

Those who favor the Cardiff claim point to Ireland and say: Can you find a more assertive nationalist than even the English-speaking Irishman?

through," and that the vast majority of its people are not Welsh people. The champions of Carnarvon point out that Carnarvon is "patriotic to the core," and that its outlook both from religious and linguistic viewpoints are distinctively Welsh.

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## Britain Completes Round-the-World Chain of Wireless

Australia and Canada Service Is Final Link in Beam System Circuit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—After a delay of nearly 12 months, the beam wireless service between Australia and Canada has been inaugurated. In addition to serving Canada, the new service will provide wireless communication from Australia to all parts of the United States, North, South and Central America and the West Indies. Although fading of signals caused considerable trouble in the early stages of the tests on the Canadian circuit, this has been overcome, and the circuit is now working so well that signals from Canada are being received in Australia much more clearly than those from Britain.

The rates from the Australian end are 10 per cent lower than those of existing services. Ordinary radiograms are 35 cents a word, deferred radiograms, 18 cents; daily letter radiograms, 13 cents—minimum, 50 words—and week-end radiograms, 10 cents—minimum, 20 words.

The opening of the new beam service completes a British Empire wireless chain round the world. There are now services from Great Britain to Canada, from Canada to Australia, and from Australia to Britain. In addition to providing a direct wireless connection with America, the new service also provides a valuable alternative route for traffic for Great Britain, because when signals from the direct service between Australia and Britain fade, as they do twice a day, it is possible to send messages to Montreal and repeat them from there to London.

Amalgamated Wireless (Australia) Ltd., and representatives of the Federal Ministry have now been discussing proposals for a beam wireless service between Australia and India. When the Canadian and British services were arranged, it was stated that as traffic between Australia and other parts of the Empire increased, additional beam stations would be constructed. There is already a service between India and Australia, and traffic between India and Australia is increasing so quickly that a direct service will soon be justified. Such a service, in addition to serving India, would be capable of providing communication between the British Empire and the Asiatic countries. A service to South Africa will probably be the next to be considered.

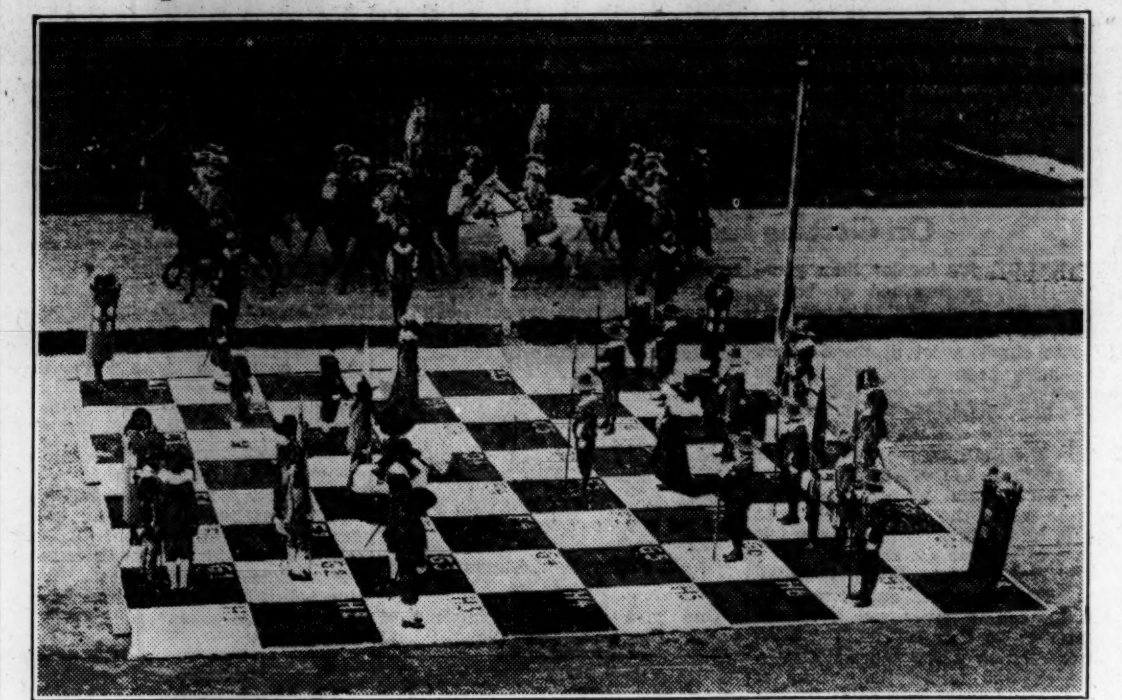
WESTERN CANADA'S AIR SERVICE  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
VICTORIA, B. C.—Western Canada's pioneer aerial passenger mail and express service has proved a remarkable commercial success in its initial operations. Travel on the 12-passenger Ford tri-motor monoplane of the British Columbia Airways Limited between Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver has far exceeded expectations, and at its present rate of increase will soon test the service to its utmost capacity.

French officials in north Africa have been at great pains to make clear to French Mohammedans their religion and customs will be entirely respected and in no degree curtailed, whatever financial arrangements are required by individuals.

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## Not a Page of Ancient Chivalry—Just a Game of Chess at Vienna



Reproduced by Permission of Verkehrsverein, Vienna  
The Playing of This Game With Human "Pieces" Has Been a Favorite Pastime Down Through the Ages With Those in High Places.

## Vienna Looks On at Chess Tournament Played With Help of Living Chessmen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
VIENNA—One of the most interesting features of the recent Festive Fortnight in Vienna was a chess tournament played with living chessmen in the people's park, the Prater. The period of the games was set at the end of the seventeenth century, when the Turks were at the gates of Vienna, the "chessmen" being dressed in the picturesque costumes then worn by the two sides. The games played each lasted 45 minutes, and each resulted in a draw.

The use of human figures in chess is by no means a new thing. Reference in the poems of Firdusi show that it was a common practice in ancient Persia. It is also reported that Don Juan of Austria, son of Philip IV of Spain had a marble chess hall, in which boys played different parts, and a certain Duke of Weimar, so an old chronicle says, had his castle courtyard specially laid out in black and white marble, and ordered his soldiers to be trained as chessmen. Sultan Muhammad took his chess as seriously as did the Queen of Hearts' her game of croquet (in "Alice in Wonderland"), for in the tournament held at Granada (Spain) in 1408, all "chessmen" captured in the game were beheaded on the spot.

There are numerous other evidences in literature from ancient to modern times of the playing of "human chess" though nowadays it is not taken so seriously, generally finding itself as one of the numbers at a fancy dress ball, or at a popular carnival, where the display of color and the novelty make the strongest appeal.

## FINNS EXTENDING AIR TRAFFIC ROUTE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
STOCKHOLM—Regular traffic was recently extended to the route from Helsingfors to Kotka on which the Aerobolaget's machines K-Salt and K-Sale were used, the former piloted by Gottschalk and the other by Mr. Raunio. The machines leave Kotka at 8 and reached Helsingfors at 9, leaving for Reval at 10.

Occasional trips will be arranged to Hogland, Fredrikshamn and Viborg. The director of the Aerobolaget, Konrad Bruno Lundander, arrived in Kotka to inspect the newly completed airdrome at Kejsarskamm. The public present on the opening day had the opportunity of a short air trip.

ALBERTA'S BUILDING JUMPS  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
EDMONTON, Alta.—That the "wide open spaces" of Alberta are being built upon was evidenced from figures recently published which showed that this Province had the greatest proportionate increase in building for the first six months of the present year, over all the other Canadian provinces. The increase in building permits in Alberta for 1928, over a corresponding period in 1927, was 92.2 per cent. Toronto showed the next biggest increase in building permits proportionately, but the increase of this eastern city was 56 per cent as compared with 92.2 per cent in Alberta.

Examination of the figures shows that whereas there has been such a large aggregate decrease in agricultural child labor, there has been an actual increase of over 90 per cent in the number of children in the permanent employment of their families. On the other hand, the number permanently in the employ of strangers is 66 per cent lower. The largest decrease took place both in family and outside employment, on the medium-sized estates—the peasant holdings of 50 to 250 acres. Far more children are now being

permanently employed than formerly but on the other hand there is not a single farm which does not report a decrease in temporary child labor. An investigation carried out in Baden by the Association for Infant and Child Welfare showed that children employed by their own parents are as a rule set to work at an earlier age than those employed by strangers. Of 78 boys and 22 girls reported under the latter category, one was eight years and five were nine years old. The average, however, showed four children of six years, three of seven, three of eight, and 19 of nine years. The work done is described as fairly exacting, requiring constant watchfulness to prevent cattle straying from unfenced pastures. The children themselves stated that the young cattle and the sheep and goats gave them the most trouble. The investigator noted that the brighter children avoided this class of employment and found something else to do. As a result, it is said of this investigation new regulations were issued by the Baden Children's Bureau last January concerning the employment of children for cattle tending.

INVERNESS MAY LOSE CENTENARY SHOW  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
INVERNESS, Scot.—A public meeting has been held in Inverness to protest against the proposal that the Highland and Agricultural Centenary Show should be held out of that city. The centenary show is due in 1931 and it is the turn of Inverness to be the scene of the meeting.

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## Holland Cements Union With Her Island Colonies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
THE HAGUE—The Netherlands Indonesian League of which Raden Mas Suripto, a Javanese nobleman, is the vice-president, is holding a congress at Arnhem, Gelderland, where an East and West Indian exhibition is also taking place. The exhibition aims at giving the 7,000,000 Hollanders a better insight into their colonies. The object of the congress is to bring the many Javanese youths studying in Holland into contact with prominent Hollanders interested in the East.

Mr. Suripto spoke frankly about the desires of the Javanese to be free and independent. He told how almost every son of Indonesia was working to become a truly worthy member of a free nation. Many he said had left their native land in order to visit Europe and especially Holland.

He said it was far better to accept the hand of friendship offered by so many enlightened Dutchmen who desire to help the Javanese in their education toward self-government, than to believe that liberation from the Dutch Government would at once solve all their problems. Mutual understanding and friendship were the surer ways for obtaining favorable and lasting results. The culture of the West would enrich the culture of the East, and vice versa.

National Airways have already made an offer to the Government of India to organize and maintain an air mail service for the carriage of English mails from Karachi to Calcutta via Delhi, returning with the outgoing English mail every week. A bi-weekly air mail service between Calcutta and Rangoon has also been proposed. On the latter route flying boats of the most modern type, carrying 15 passengers and a crew of five, would be utilized.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## From Gongora to Stein

Gongorism and the Golden Age: A Study of Exuberance and Unrestrained Style in the Poetry of the Spanish Golden Age. By E. V. Rieu. The University of North Carolina Press. \$5.50.

IN ITS original form this study was a doctoral dissertation presented at Harvard University. Mr. Kane has now relieved it of its burden of footnotes and learned references, lightened its style with touches of not always happy facetiousness, rendered it timely by pointing the analogy between the arts of the period which is his concern and the arts of today decorated its pages with quaint designs of his own fashioning, and now sends it forth in its more popular form into what he himself describes as an "indifferent" world. Not many theses lend themselves to such a process of transmutation.

The phenomenon of Gongorism takes its name, as anyone likely to be attracted to this book already knows, from the poet Gongora, who flourished in the Golden Age of Spanish culture. It is characterized by scorn of traditions, personal eccentricity, exuberance of ornament, unrestrained style, bizarre conceits, had taste and every sort of fancifulness. It is a matter of form and of substance. It reveals, says Mr. Kane, "a frantic endeavor to hide the nakedness of imagination under garish and vulgar trappings."

Gongorism is not limited to late sixteenth century Spain and the following degenerate periods. It is likely to break out in other countries and at other times. We are living, Professor Kane believes, in a gongoristic age; and taking the bull by the horns, he plunges at once into a discussion, brief but refreshingly emphatic, of various phenomena of today: the poetry of Gertrude Stein, Alfred Kreymborg and other "worshippers of the bedlam muse"; jazz; post-impressionistic sculpture and painting; and other "extraneous" and "extraneous" phenomena that are hailed by the coteries as manifestations of genius. These common-sensical animal versions are, however, only an introduction to a detailed and extremely interesting study of the retrogression which afflicted decadent Spain.

The Cordovan poet Gongora was not the originator of the flamboyant style, which had appeared in various other countries and at various earlier periods in the history of culture; but he was its most extreme example and deserves to have his name attached to the phenomenon. Mr. Kane analyzes the style into its constituent elements, among which one notes neologisms, eccentricities of syntax, extravagant metaphors, paradoxes, obscure alliteration, and every variety of false and elaborate ornamentation to hide barrenness of thought. In Spanish literature Mr. Kane traces the fashion back to the thirteenth century and forward to the melancholy degeneracy of the eighteenth; its fullest manifestations occurred during the reign of Philip IV.

To support his contention that gongorism is a recurrent phenomenon in culture, Mr. Kane traces the style from Spain to a discussion of parallel phenomena in English literature.

## The Forsytes—Curtain

Swan Song, by John Galsworthy. London: Heinemann, 1928. 6d. net. New York: Scribner, \$2.50.

AS WE sat up until 5 in the morning reading the final volume of the second Forsyte trilogy, it is impossible to argue that Mr. Galsworthy has lost the art of writing a story; but we did not put the book down with a feeling—which has survived the reflection of a more reasonable hour—that he has ceased to force character. He has wandered too far from the original constructive impulse at the root of his characters to give them the old vitality. Art punishes those who write with security and visits the punishment on the innocent sequels of sequels.

This is perhaps ungrateful criticism.

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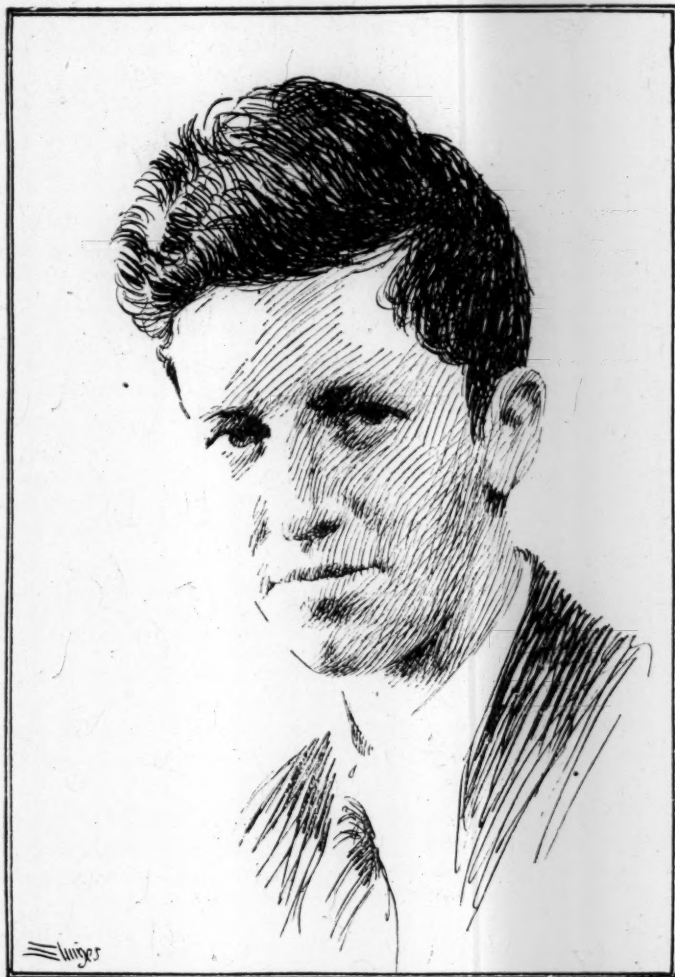
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gusto and his followers, and in the painting of El Greco, Ribera and others, closing with a brief glance at Goya. That Mr. Kane has succeeded in establishing the analogy between the arts will not be denied even by those who, like the present reviewer, are certain that he has surprisingly underestimated the genius of El Greco. At the end he returns to the problem of the arts of the present period, to present a very pessimistic picture of the various "ultra gongorisms" of western culture. His book is illustrated by 25 appropriate plates; there are translations of cited passages of gongoristic verse; and there is a good index. Altogether this is a lively, stimulating and entertaining piece of work, a vital bit of academic research. S. C. C.

MARISTAN CHAPMAN



Author of "The Happy Mountain" (Viking), August Choice of the Literary Guild of America.

## Doctor Arnold Defended

Dr. Arnold of Rugby, by Arnold Whitebridge, with an introduction by Sir Michael Sadler. London: Constable, 1928. 6d. net. New York: Holt, \$3.

DR. ARNOLD'S work as headmaster of Rugby (1828-42) called forth bitter antagonism from the first. It is still doing so. Three masterpieces of literature—Dean Stanley's biography, Matthew

Arnold's "Rugby Chapel" and Thomas Hughes' "Tom Brown's School-days"—still left a side open to attack. They were inspired by personal devotion, and they can be treated as of date. Against the detraction of a more analytical age, Sir Michael Sadler and Mr. Whitebridge have reared a fourth wall of defense. They have reviewed Dr. Arnold's work dispassionately from the distance of nearly a century, and revealed him as a leader who exercised an immense influence on the education of England, though he failed as a politician and a theological writer through his inability to realize that a nation is a more complex body than a school of boys from one social class.

Warm Sympathies  
Dr. Arnold's work was rooted in a love of God, a love of home, and a love of country. His sympathies went out warmly to France and Germany. Scholar as he was, he lived in the vital present. Expert as he was in school administration, he never became buried in it, but maintained an active friendship with some of the ablest men in England and Germany. Niebuhr and Bunsen, Wordsworth and Keble were his friends; so were his children, his elder boys and his old pupils. Indeed, he gave even more individual time and thought to his students after they had left school than when at it. No saint longed more to walk with God than Dr. Arnold; no man of the world had a keener love of human life and nature.

Mr. Whitebridge is Arnold's grandson, and has had access to family papers not known to Dean Stanley. He reveals for the first time the tenderness and intimacy of Arnold's relations with his wife and children, and the great part played by Mrs. Arnold in his work. Mr. Whitebridge has realized the wonderful way in which he was prepared for his headmastership during the happy years of "coaching" at Laleham, where he made "his school a family, his family a school." This was the keynote of all his work.

Contributions Large  
Dr. Arnold's contributions to education as such were considerable. He restored the noblest ideals of humanism, introduced the study of modern history and two modern languages, established self-government among boys, made the school chapel the center of school life, raised the national conception of a schoolmaster and revived the relations between masters and boys. He did all this in 14 years.

The book steers a middle course between hero-worship and detraction. We feel that the literature of Dr. Arnold is now complete.

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## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

## On Getting Rid of Books

REALLY, it's harder than you'd think, getting rid of books. Sadly preparing to move, recently, we said: "Well, now is a good time to chuck a lot of these books that have been cluttering up the halls and the china closet. It's foolish to keep them all. You can't take a step without finding one or more of them. Besides, probably we'll never read most of 'em, anyhow."

Once an excellent resolution like that is made, the thing to do is to put it into effect at once, before it gets cool. So we set about it. Who, for example, reads Macaulay now? His history is out of fashion, and besides it never was very accurate—or so they say. . . . Still, (after reading a few pages) what a style the old fellow had! Lots of people could profit by reading it and then, Michael and Molly will be getting into it soon. Good for them, too, with all this modern stuff. . . . Four dog-eared volumes went back on the shelves.

Naturally, no one wants to discard good books. But surely, there's a way to get rid of so many of them that are so nearly alike. For instance, a lot of these Georgian Stories are already in O'Brien, or "The New Decameron" or collections by the authors. Why have duplicates? Yes, but there's some stuff by one of the Sitwells in the Georgians that isn't anywhere else, and then the Georgian Stories are so nicely bound, aren't they?

Well, at least, we don't want all these anthologies of verse. They're nearly all duplication. And some of them like Oxford Books and the Pancoast—have been kicking about for a quarter of a century, and show it, and we've got everything in 'em elsewhere. On the other hand, one does look into them now and then, doesn't one? And look at these notes in the margin. There must be some allowance made for associations and all that, you know.

Of course, the music section can't be touched. Nor the Letters, nor the essays, nor the plays, nor the history, nor the biography. No, nor the art—that's Nancy's. But how about all this ancient stuff? Just look at the yellow leaves. (Wonder what makes 'em turn yellow. Maybe the dust. Must ask Michael about that.) Here's that dreadful "Through the Year with Favorite Authors"; but Aunt Jane, who gave it to us, always looks, when she comes, to see if we still have it. Then Wesley's Sermons, and something about Church and State in the Middle Ages. But those sort of came down from somebody. Can't throw everything away. It's astonishing, how few books we have that we don't want, that aren't really good books. But there are some that can be spared. We certainly don't want all those old

texts. No, they wouldn't be any good now, anyway; everything's changed. And here are some of those novels we gave Mary Jane, who showed her gratitude by leaving 'em when she went.

"Hm. hm. Is this all?" asked the Secondhand Man.

"Yes," we admitted falteringly. "We thought there'd be more, but—"

"No doubt, no doubt. So you've decided you don't want these?"

"Er—yes."

"Well, neither would anyone else."

One good way of getting rid of books always remains, though: lend

them. This is not to say that nobody ever returns borrowed books; but enough don't to make it a pretty effective system of weeding out. But like all systems, this one has a weakness. We once knew a man who was studying law. He had the most remarkable system of note-taking we ever seen. He really had.

There were several colors of ink, red for the subject, blue for the name of the case, green for the citation, purple for the subheads, and black for the main body of the discourse. Every point connected with the legal question at issue was not only there but was there in such order that it could be found instantly. If the method took a lot of time, the results seemed worth it.

But there was a weakness somewhere, because at the end of his first year in law school, the man failed to pass his examinations. And the weakness in the system of getting rid of books by lending them is that you too often get rid of the wrong ones.

## Losses in Billions

The Money Illusion, by Irving Fisher. New York: Adelphi, \$2.

ANYONE who wants to read and help to solve a new brand of mystery story ought not to miss "The Money Illusion," which for circulation purposes might be entitled, "The Billion Dollar Robbery," or "What Is a Dollar?" Irving Fisher, the author, who is professor of economics at Yale University and an international authority on the so-called "Dismal Science," draws on his rich store of thinking and observation.

Far from being "dismal," the book is a thriller—skillfully sprinkled with grim humor, pathos, tragedy, comedy, with a plot that involves everyone, powerful in the authority with which it speaks and entertaining in the way the subject is treated. In fact, the book is an intensive, readily understandable course in practical economics, a matter that affects everybody's pocketbook as well as the peace and prosperity of the world.

## Dedicated to Mankind

The book is based on lectures given last year before the Geneva School of International Studies. It is dedicated officially to Owen D. Young, of Reparations note, a pioneer of international finance, but in a larger sense the book is dedicated to the welfare of mankind. The aim is to show how unstable in buying power are all monetary units, and that aim is convincingly accomplished. It reveals what hidden causes produce instability; what harm results, although ascribed to other causes, and outlines some of the various remedies. No one treatment is advocated but rather the reader is supplied with information upon which to build his own conclusion.

Some of the steps already taken to make the flow of credit always equal to the flow of goods are chronicled. Professor Fisher believes that an even and constant balance between these two factors is necessary to solve the problem, and his reasons are presented in easily understood language and example.

The federal reserve system is given generous and deserved credit as one important move in the right direction. Many other encouraging straws are bunched into the story. Many fallacious but generally followed economic theories are argued out of court with astonishingly convincing facts and figures.

After reading the book it seems inconceivable that so little has been done to rectify a condition that could be improved if it were not such a herculean task to alter a human opinion or to change an established practice.

The book stimulates a strong desire to know more about the subject and justifies the appending of a list of 87 other books for further reference and reading. There is an interesting list of world financial leaders who agree in blaming much of the world's ills on unstable money and advocate a stable system.

The mystery still is how such a condition came to exist, why it has continued so long, what is to be done about it and when. Professor Fisher has contributed further impulse to the machinery of thought that is at work on the solution.

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## Private School Needs

The Education of the Modern Boy. A Symposium by Six Private School Masters. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, \$3.

## A WELCOME counterpart to

Professor Angell's survey of

"The Campus: A Study of

Contemporary Undergraduate Life in the American University," recently

reviewed on this page, this collection of six essays by six masters of New England headmasters supplies a much needed comprehensive picture of educational conditions surrounding the present-day American boy.

Not every boy, as the misleading, all-inclusive title would indicate, but the select group enjoying the privileges of the private boarding school. Perhaps not all-American in range, since the authors speak with authority of institutions within only a hundred-mile radius of Boston.

But accepting the limitations, wholly legitimate, of course (if reflected in the title), we hasten to record the representative breadth of the chapter subjects: Home Influence, Religion, The Curriculum, and Athletics, supplemented with a discussion of the college entrance requirements, and a vigorous prophecy of the Future Trend of the Private School.

Of the most general importance for the whole American educational scene is this searching look into the future. Granting that "the private school has served the community in many ways"—before the universal establishment of public education—"and made a distinct contribution to national development," Dr. Thayer of St. Mark's asks in all candor, "Can the private school" any longer "render a service" which cannot be performed by the public systems? With equal candor he is eager to acknowledge the excellence and completeness not only of instruction but of equipment afforded to all at public expense. With generous latitude he grants that other formerly superior advantages of private foundations, such as segregation from congested urban districts, can be offset by various measures in the public school.

In only one respect, he declares, can the private school not only justify but assure its permanent place: "It is free. It possesses its own soul which cannot be taken away from it." It enjoys unique liberty in its freedom from city, state or even a partial national control, exerted from the outside.

## Freedom and Responsibility

But "this freedom," continues Dr. Thayer, brings high responsibility, which he believes has been evaded. "The very name commonly used for the private school of the secondary grade is an admission of its servitude. It is clearly and graphically deduced. Hope for a solution is seen in the fact that there is social discontent, which promises some day to precipitate the reform that the author feels is impending and necessary."

## Even Balance Needed

Some of the steps already taken to make the flow of credit always equal to the flow of goods are chronicled.

Professor Fisher believes that an even and constant balance between these two factors is necessary to solve the problem, and his reasons are presented in easily understood language and example.

The federal reserve system is given generous and deserved credit as one important move in the right direction. Many other encouraging straws are bunched into the story. Many fallacious but generally followed economic theories are argued out of court with astonishingly convincing facts and figures.

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the private school moves forward in this direction, taking advantage of its opportunity in using its freedom, it will forfeit its right to a place in our plan of secondary education or, still worse, degenerate into a pleasant association of the materially favored classes, where athletics, good manners and social isolation are its only assets or liabilities."

To place the main emphasis upon this challenging summons of the headmaster of St. Mark's is essential to afford an impression of the significance of this symposium, and does not imply any desire to minimize the value of the other thoughtful chapters. We can only record our appreciation of the earnest and practical constructive programs which mark them all. All out of ripe experience in some of the finest institutions of the country, urged the various opportunities which the private school must seize if it is to continue to keep abreast of progress in secondary education.

## Parents Must Co-operate

But the most intelligent and inspired efforts cannot avail in the development of youth, Dr. Stearns of Andover warns us in the introductory essay, if parents withhold their co-operation or offer antagonistic conditions. "A building can be no larger or stronger than the size and quality of its foundations permit; and it is in the home that the foundations of character and citizenship are laid." The school cannot be expected to lay all of the foundation. Sympathetic understanding and constant co-operation between home and school are the "first essential in the shaping of young lives and the development of dependable character. Without this the task of the school becomes a well-nigh impossible one."

The vast increase in the material prosperity of America has recently been accompanied by a corresponding increase in attendance at private schools, and new boarding institutions are constantly being established. With the widening of such opportunities for a privileged class obvious dangers arise. But if the earnest, progressive purpose which animates this volume can be translated into the working ideal and program of the private school we need have no apprehension of an exclusive, pampering régime for privileged youth. Rather would such a purpose, if realized, mark nothing less than a new era in American secondary education.

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## Chicago Unable to Stop New York—Cubs and Reds Lose Ground

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis .....	69	42	.621
New York .....	63	41	.606
Chicago .....	63	50	.558
Cincinnati .....	61	49	.555
Pittsburgh .....	58	49	.542
Brooklyn .....	54	57	.486
Boston .....	32	68	.320
Philadelphia .....	29	73	.284

**RESULTS TUESDAY**

New York 10, St. Louis 6.  
Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 2.  
Philadelphia 6, Cincinnati 4.

---

St. Louis and New York drew farther away from the other two first division contenders in the National League, Tuesday, when they both won their games but the distance between them remained at 2½ games. Both the leading contenders secured fine pitching, the Cardinals from Alexander and the Giants from Benton. The other most interesting feature of the day was the victory of the Pittsburgh club over the Braves, their second straight, which put them only 1½

The Giants staged another one of their famous last-inning rallies to defeat Chicago by the score of 10 to 6, but the six runs they made in that inning were unnecessary. Benton won the game with a 10-0 record. He pitched his twenty-second complete game. Welsh hit a home run and Terry, with a single and double, hit safely in his nineteenth straight game. The Cardinals won the game as usual, winning by a 6 to 1 score. Hafez led the attack of the league leaders with a double and two singles. Hornsby and Clark made two hits in the first inning, but the Cardinals' second victory in their last seven starts.

Pittsburgh's bats, coupled with the pitching of Jim Hardaway, helped the Pirates defeat the Cardinals, 6-0, in their first game against Brooklyn, 4 to 2. Brickell made three singles, Hendrick, Bissnette and Baneroff, with two hits apiece, accounted for all of the runs of the losers. But for Traynor's poor throw in the opening inning Pittsburgh would have scored a shutout.

The Cardinals' pitcher, Ed Reardon, pitched well when they allowed the lowly Phillies to defeat them, 6 to 4. The hitting of Strip, who made a double and a triple, was a redeeming feature for the losing team. In addition, Kelly hit a triple and Walker contributed a double. In fact, of the six extra base hits made, Cincinnati acquired five of them. In total bases accumulated by the Cardinals, they had

was Luque's six bases on balls that swayed the balance of power over to the Phillies.

---

## TWELVE YACHTS RACE FOR FASTNET CUP

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COWES, Isle of Wight, Eng., (AP)—Twelve yachts, nine of them English, two United States and one French, left here at 11 o'clock this morning in the Ocean Racing Club's fourth annual race for the Fastnet Cup.

Five of the American competitors is Paul Hammond's schooner, Nina, winner in the second or spindler yacht division in the recent transatlantic race. The course is from Cowes

Through Spithead, leaving the Isle of Wight, and then the Solent, to the Fastnet, finishing at Plymouth, a distance of 615 miles.

There was a moderate westerly breeze at the start with prospects of a fair weather on the Isle of Wight. The yawl *Flex*, belonging to the Royal Engineers Yacht-Club, was first away. The *Mohawk* started third and the *Nina* fourth. The race is expected to last three days.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE**

#	Club	Wen.	Lost	P.C.
1	Toronto	68	51	562
2	Montreal	62	56	525
3	Baltimore	62	56	525
4	Reading	61	56	521
5	St. Louis	58	58	508
6	Newark	60	69	509

Jersey City	35	62	184
Newark	37	75	232
RESULTS TUESDAY			
Baltimore 5, Buffalo 3			
Baltimore 2, Buffalo 1			
Reading 10, Toronto 7			
Jersey City 11, Montreal 6			
Rochester 4, Newark 1 (11 Innings)			
SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	28	17	.620
Atlanta	20	19	.512
Little Rock	20	20	.500
New Orleans	22	20	.500
Mobile	21	25	.457
Memphis	20	26	.435
Chattanooga	19	27	.412
Nashville	18	28	.395
RESULTS TUESDAY			
Atlanta 7, Nashville 6			
Chattanooga 3, Birmingham 0			

Little Rock 12. New Orleans 13. Memphis 6.

**VACATION**  
**RIFLES**  
AND AMMUNITION  
All Sizes  
and Prices

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**JOHNSON**  
SPORTING GOODS  
CO.  
1155-163 WASHINGTON

An illustration of a man wearing a hat and a light-colored shirt, looking towards the viewer. To his right is a target mounted on a tree trunk. The entire advertisement is enclosed in a rectangular border.

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**BOSTON.**

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## Fashions and Crafts

## Costume Blouses Promote Variety

AMONG the separate costume blouses now being displayed for the coming season, there are many interesting models well worth the attention of the woman who enjoys planning a practical and satisfactory wardrobe without undue expense. These blouses, made to wear over bodice-top skirts, are so skilfully designed as to achieve the identical silhouette of a one-piece dress, with the advantage that by careful selection of colors and fabrics, two or more blouses can be planned for wear with the same skirt, in each case the effect being different.

An important feature to observe is the adjustment of such a model blouse at its lower edge. Its so-called

## Fashions on the Island of Mindanao

ALTHOUGH it cannot be claimed that the headquarters of the Bagobo tribe along the Davao Gulf in the Philippine Islands is as yet a fashion center, nevertheless, interesting garments are fashioned there. The favorite material is manila hemp, derived from a species of the banana.

With bone blades and wedges, the primitive manufacturers of this cloth remove the outer layers of the hemp. This frees the strips of fiber, which are dried in the sun. Women tie these into a continuous thread and wind it on a reel.

After this technical process is complete, art enters in. Warp threads are attached to a rectangular frame. To originate a pattern, the weaver overtakes with waxed threads those parts of the warp that are to remain white. The warp is then removed from the frame and submerged in vegetable dye two or three times a day for a fortnight. Then the warp is replaced on the frame, the overlying is removed and the work is ready for the handloom.

In this method, contrary to western customs of weaving, the warp threads are all of one color, the pattern being produced exclusively on the warp in the manner described.

This process may be seen in the Philippine Hall of the Field Museum of Natural History, in Chicago.

## Muslins, Mossy, Dewy, and Windy

THE word muslin appears to be derived from its surface, which suggests moss, in French, mousse, and the word survives as "mousseline."

In the days of Marco Polo muslins were made of gold and silver thread, as well as of cotton thread, which was often laid upon a warp striped with metal.

The first muslins came from India, but those made in Mosul on the Tigris in Mesopotamia were of especially fine quality. They were familiar to the age of Nero, and a Greek historian of the first century mentions them. The Romans called them "woven winds," and a garment consisting of 40 yards of this textile was still transparent. The Hindus, who were marvelous weavers, named cottons "Dew of the Dava" and "Running Water," maintaining that when they were placed on the ground and covered with dew the texture was no longer visible.

When introduced to England, cottons were woven of such delicate threads that this nomenclature seemed justified. The poet Spenser alluded to cottons as being fabricated of "scorched tears." Why "scorched," one does not know. Their extensive importation into Europe from India began in the middle of the seventeenth century. Those woven in Calcutta became known as calicoes.

Great Britain began to engage in the manufacture of muslins about 1780 in Bolton, Glasgow and Paisley. The manufacture increased rapidly after the jenny came into extended use in 1775.

**PARCHMENT BOND**

**"the economy writing paper"**

**five pounds \$1**

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Also Half Size 5 1/2 x 8 1/2—2 1/2 lbs., 60c

Penmanship ruled, 7 1/2 x 11—2 1/2 lbs., 75c

Envelope—Quarter Thousand, \$1.00

Protected by an attractive handy box

West of Mo. and So. Coast States \$1.25

Half Size—Bundled 80c.

An unusually large box of quality writing paper, which can be used for type-writing, mimeographing, and other business, circulars, etc. However, we want you to get the big idea. This box is made especially for the home (schools and children), schools and private offices.

**Personal Stationery at the Cost of Scratch Pads**

Try your stationer, department store, general and neighborhood drug store first—if they cannot supply you, we will pay the parcel post to your home.

Mention the advertisement when ordering and get an interesting package of samples free (including a Parchment Paper High Day) for you and your friends.

Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., U. S. A.

"straightline" silhouette gives the fashionable swathed hip-line, resulting in a softly bloused effect above, characteristic of the majority of the new one-piece dresses. This closeness at the lower edge obviates the necessity of an added sash or girdle. At the point of side-closing there is always some bit of novelty, either a plain overlapping of one side or the other, or a softly-draped crossing drawn through a bound slash in the fabric or through an ornamental ring. Where the closing is kept flat, the overlapping side can be prettily scalloped in three deep curves with a crystal button set in each, and the sleeve trimming should repeat this scallop and button detail. This mode of trimming lends itself especially well to the convertible neck and front-closing, both sides of the blouse being scalloped and left partly open over a strip of lace, the right side so arranged that it can be thrown back to show a vestee. Such a simple method of transformation gives practically three blouses in one and is capable of many delightfully becoming variations in the matter of small details that accomplish much in finished results. The blouses that follow the favorite, surplus line of diagonal closing accentuate this feature by means of insets of lace or bands of sheer crepe in flesh color or ecru, adding luster and sash ends of the material of the blouse, with perhaps deep silk fringe to give effective extra length where the ends fall low on the skirt. Long silk and chenille tassels are seen on velvet blouses.

Bordered fabrics are much in vogue



This Butterfly Cape of Graceful Lines Is Fashioned of Transparent Velvet. It Is Sponsored by Fashion Leaders for Early Autumn.

## A New Co-operation

THE growing co-operation between jeweler and dress designer was demonstrated at an interesting parade held in London recently when the London house of Callot Spours showed some beautiful gowns that had been especially designed to emphasize the beauty of modern jewelry. The contention of the progressive members in both industries that this co-operation makes for greater harmony in dress certainly seems to be justified, for a very charming beige georgette and lace frock gained much by being allied with a necklace and bracelets of jade. A deep flounce of needle-lace formed the hem and the cap was of cinnamon sokol, a new soft silk, lined with the same material in beige. A jade ornament lent interest to the beige hat.

A simple summer outfit consisting of frock and cape in lido-blue crepe-de-chine sprinkled all over with rose petals needed no other ornament than the string of pink corals and coral earrings that went with it. In the amusing cape arm was disengaged and the other covered, and the fullness was confined round the shoulders by tight gauging which stood up in firm round the neck. Capes in many instances replace coats this season, but they need to be cut by an expert.

No more suitable background could have been chosen for a simple string

of pearls than a plain black and white satin afternoon suit which was accented by lacquer-red and completed by a cobweb lace jumper with a jabot frill. This suit would be especially becoming to a matron. A night-blue dinner frock with a line of pink down the cross-over bodice and a bunch of pink roses at the waist, harmonized surprisingly well with a ruby sautoir. This dress was of special interest because it featured the long tulle sleeves which now often appear in a restaurant frock. It was difficult to decide whether a gray and silver brocade evening dress owed most of its charm to its simplicity and beautiful cut or to the carved emerald necklace and emerald bracelets that went with it.

## Pearls in London

London is now a greater center for pearls than Paris, as Paris has just put a dot of them and England has not done so.

## Sea and Foam

Navy blue for afternoon and white for evenings are the Paris enthusiasms of the moment.

## GRASSE—French Riviera

REAL FLOWER perfumes come straight from GRASSE (France)

**A. EUZIERE**

Established in 1885 specializes in these perfumes.

His products: "AKAKOR," "PANG," "SOURCE BLEUE," "NGUS DEUX," etc., of a delicacy and penetration all their own, are luxuriously presented, thus enhancing their incomparable qualities.

Representatives Are Needed

In few more countries and towns. Agents with first-class references may apply.

**A. EUZIERE, GRASSE (France)**

Additional factory at GORGES-du-LOUP

## Adapting Patterns to Individual Measurements

IN THESE days, when patterns are accompanied by a chart showing how the sections may be most advantageously laid on the cloth, one need not buy an inch more of goods than is absolutely necessary. Patterns today cost about three times as much as they did a few years ago, but the addition of these instructive charts more than makes up for the slight additional cost, especially where expensive fabrics are used. They also give one hint that save time in making garments, and they furnish directions regarding the adaptation of the pattern to various materials, so that dissimilar frocks can be fashioned from the same guide.

The inexperienced dressmaker of irregular figure will often find it a saving to buy two sizes of the same pattern. This is the case, for instance, if she is a "perfect 36" about the chest, but four inches larger around the hips than the size 36 pattern allows for, and if she wears a skirt that, like the circular skirt, shapes neatly in the back and is not merely attached to the front of the bodice. The experienced dressmaker knows how to adapt the one pattern to meet her needs, but the amateur may spoil expensive goods by any departure from the directions given.

## Cutting a New Pattern

The least expensive way for the user to get around this difficulty is, as has been said, to buy a second pattern, the skirt of which was cut for her particular hip measurement. This skirt pattern will probably prove to be much too long, so before the material is bought, the pattern should be cut off to the length desired.

As the skirt is four inches larger at the top than the skirt pattern with the size 36 measurements, the waistline of that bodice must be increased a corresponding number of inches. This means that two inches must be added to the bottom line of both front and back of the waist, or one-half of an inch on each side of these patterns.

To get a correct new pattern is a very simple matter. It is well to experiment with an old sheet or some paper cambré before cutting into nice goods. Fold the cambré as indicated for the front of the waist and lay the pattern on as shown by the chart. Cut the neck, shoulders and armholes, but not the underarm seam, then swing the bottom of the pattern one-half of an inch away from the front fold and cut the bottom of the section. At the bottom of the underarm seam allow another addition of half an inch and, with a yardstick and a pencil, connect that point with the end of the new armhole and cut. In the same manner, lengthen the hip-line at the bottom of the back section of the waist. Baste the sections together, try on and make any necessary alterations before using the pieces as a pattern in cutting the new material. Of course, in cutting out the bodice, be sure to use the pattern with the larger hip-line.

With the pattern corrected as far as possible in this way, it is an excellent idea to make a frock of inexpensive material before choosing handsome fabrics to show that the hip line might better sit a little higher, or that the type of skirt is not as becoming as another kind would be. If one has to cut off a bit at the bottom of the waist pattern, it becomes necessary to cut a new pattern for the skirt and allow for a corresponding amount to be added at the top. Keep the corrected patterns by themselves so they will not cause confusion later by getting mixed with the parts which could not be used.

**Patterns for Different Figures**

Considerable expense may be saved in buying nice material if the sections of the corrected pattern are arranged in the same order as given on the chart and the length of the surface they cover is measured. This operation should be checked over most carefully and thoughtfully before purchase of the new material is made. If there is any doubt about it, one might better get the full amount called for by the larger pattern. However, if the larger skirt pattern has been shortened considerably because the individual is short or the skirt is to be bound instead of hemmed, and the material is expensive, such planning will effect an appreciable saving.

Many amateurs do not know that the pattern companies do not all ob-

serve the same dimensions for their models. The patterns put out by one company are best adapted to the tall woman, while another manufacturer better meets the needs of one more stockily built. A comparison of the measurements given for the hips on patterns of different makes but of the same chest measure, will help one considerably in choosing the guide best adapted to one's figure. Two or three different kinds of patterns are often needed by members of the same family if they are to work most economically as to money and time. And once the right make of pattern for the individual need is known, it is well to continue choosing styles among those it offers.

## Achieving Distinction in Frocks

THE smartly dressed woman of today, regardless of her means, is not satisfied with wearing merely a pretty frock. She insists that there shall be at least one style-note of distinction about each costume, even though her clothes must be made according to the same general pattern which the rest of her world employs.

Each frock must bring out the good points in her figure and minimize its faults. It must exactly suit her type and yet it must not go so far in following fads that anyone can date the year of its making by the features it displays. She demands gowns that will afford her real pleasure in wearing and will give others pleasure at the sight of her in them. Moreover, the price of the models must fit her purse.

The clever woman of today looks the shops over carefully with an eye to materials used and detail employed on the most expensive frocks. She seeks for modern notes.

**Style Points Individualized**

The heavy woman may observe with dismay the close-fitting hip in the fall mode, then she discovers with relief that a cape, a slightly blousing bodice, or an irregular hem-line modifies to a surprising extent that tell-tale curve at her back. She sees the delightful possibilities for her type in the diagonal line in bodice and skirt, in the points described by the hem-line, and in the bow with long ends that, correctly placed, makes her girth appear much smaller than it really is.

The slender woman notes how a huge bow at just the right place in the back gives to her type of figure an effect of butterfly lightness she has long desired to attain, or a neck-line that is new to her wardrobe gives an appearance that is decidedly becoming.

These facts are easily established, but when it comes to finding a frock of the size, color and materials one desires, and which possesses the becoming features one has noted, and which is yet within the limits of one's purse, that is quite another thing. It is this difficulty that drives the clever woman to evolving her own costumes.

**Price Considerations**

The price of an entirely satisfactory and individual gown evolved by the wearer need not exceed that paid for readymades that are less distinctive. If, for instance, one has been paying about \$15 for silk frocks, one may buy for about \$3 the pattern, thread and ornament needed, which leaves \$12 for material. Unless one is of very ample figure, four yards of goods of the regulation width is a liberal allowance for a gown. This means that material costing approximately \$3 a yard may be employed. Moreover, such material is in most cases superior to that found in a \$15 readymade frock.

Nor need one sacrifice all the pretty little fancies of the hour for the sake of having a dress one will enjoy as long as it holds together. Take the popular cape, for instance. Some style experts prophesy that one will be with us for a long time; others do not agree that it will remain in favor. However, the woman to whom a cape is becoming may well avail herself of the mode. It is only a matter of a few moments to remove the drape whenever one tires of it.

The same may be said of points on skirts. An allowance for a new binding or a hem, when cutting the material, enables one to get an entirely different hem line in short order, and the straight hem is always "in."

Your car will keep that "new" appearance it washed frequently with Kutol dissolved in water. Grease and grime come off easily, leaving the surface lustrous and clean.

For cleaning dirt-soiled hands without water Kutol is unexcelled. Carry a supply in the car for use in emergencies.

In addition Kutol serves well in the household for removing spots from clothing; for cleaning enamelled and painted surfaces; for displacing soap in the laundry. It is a smooth, paste-like substance, entirely agreeable to the hands.

In the United States 5 lb. pails East of Rockies \$1.00 5 lb. pails West of Rockies 1.25 Canada and Foreign Countries Slightly More

**KUTOL**

Waterless Cleaner

**H. R. MAKELIM & COMPANY**

1328-30 U. S. B. Building DAYTON, OHIO

Opportunities are open for agents to sell to their friends. Write for details. Distributors jobbers and dealers wanted everywhere. A staff of experienced demonstrators is maintained for service in department stores. If interested write.



This Traveling Ensemble Is Made of Flat Crepe and Aspiere—a Successful Mixture of Wool and Rayon.

## Ingenious Vagaries in Millinery

MILLINERY novelties for the coming season are principally confined to the wide range of supply, pliable hat bodies on which are lavished intricate and clever workmanship. These imported hat bodies naturally bring with them their foreign names, some of which are amusingly descriptive, and when understood, enable one to recognize each without hesitation and to appreciate the significance of the title.

For instance, the felt novelty known to the trade as "ourson" conveys no idea of texture or quality until one recalls that the word is the French for a little bear, or cub. Then all is plain! The ruffled little hairs that protrude from the surface of this felt account for the name. While "ourson" is naturally much thicker than ordinary felt and would be clumsy for an entire hat, it is delightfully soft and becoming as brim and face trimming, with plain felt for the other parts of the hat. It is especially good for inserting under cut-outs and perforations, as the result is similar to a brocade or embroidered fabric.

The popular "soleil" is easily recognized even in the field of millinery, as the French word for sun and describes most artistically the glint of the sun's rays on a fabric, giving luster and wonderful sheen. Then there is "plush Monsieur" or "gentleman's plus," which is nothing more nor less than the familiar sleek plush used for men's high hats, and previously known as hatter's plush. It is particularly rich in texture and luster.

Another newcomer is "feutre renard" or fox felt, which lives up to its name by presenting a surface thick with silky hairs, either in self-tone or of that delicate gray seen in silver fox. Chenille is promised unusual popularity, and when one stops to think of it, here is another French word, which, when translated, is none other than the commonplace fuzzy caterpillar! Chenille

embroidery on felt bodies is a feature of some of the most exclusive of French models, offering opportunity for the introduction of delightful color effects when copied to individual order.

Many of the imported hat bodies are reversible, one side having a long-haired surface and the reverse being closely shaved, thus allowing for trimming effects by different arrangements of the plain and brushed surfaces, such as contrasting brims and crowns, doubled or reversed edges and the like. A noted French designer has not only succeeded in arranging a two-purpose hat with brim to turn up or down, at will, and present a different color scheme in so doing, but the same maker has devised a hat capable of being worn either forward or backward with an equal degree of becomingness and style. The present fashion of off-the-face trimming has made this possible, for the two-inch applied brim folds up at the front, and lies flat and somewhat high against the crown, while it projects its full width at the back of the neck. When reversed the brim, which in its previous position concealed the wearer's neck, forms a coquettish visor effect in front, the turned-up front adapting itself equally well to its new position at the back. The natural result of this has been to inspire purchasers with a desire for such a convenient model and it is nothing unusual for customers to try a hat on both forward and backward, in the hope of discovering unexpected possibilities, to the great astonishment of other shoppers, as well as those salespeople who have not heard of this French millinery vagary.

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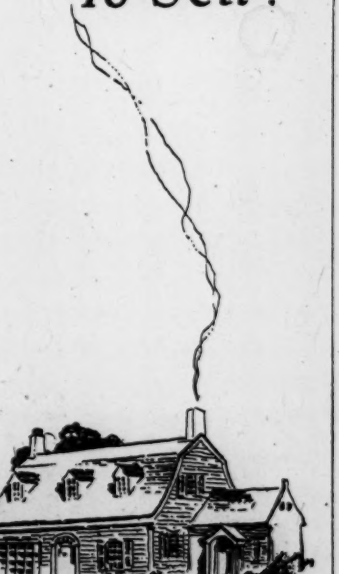
**Booklet of Color Secrets free**

Revealing 199 ways of beautifying the home and wardrobe with color. Includes beautifully illustrated guide to tinting, bleaching, dyeing and dry cleaning.

Address Dept. U, Monroe Chemical Co., Quincy, Ill.

**PUTNAM NO-KOLOR BLEACH**

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Through a Classified Advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor you may find a purchaser. Rates are given on the page containing Classified Advertising in this issue.

## Cotton Again

FOR many years past, as the world of fashion has become increasingly enamored of silken fabrics, cottons and lincens have languished, until their position has been that of aliens from the mode. Following this protracted ostracism from fashion-wise circles, in recent seasons cotton has actually maintained but two style presentations, notably the patrician organdie and the popular and colorful velveteen, the latter universally beloved.

For the bridesmaids' dresses at very many European weddings Mme. Jeanne Lanvin has advocated the use of organdie. This sponsor of the picturesque genre has also carried organdie over into the ultramodern evening wardrobe by way of the black robe-de-style, sometimes mounted upon a silver lamé slip, more frequently upon a lustrous black taffeta foundation.

The success of the widely disdained skirts of these exotic frocks has been sufficient to pave the way for a complete reacceptance of organdie this year for the wedding procession in England and America, also for garden-party wear and dining and dancing frocks of a somewhat less pictorial order. The evidences of this turn-about-face have been nowhere so conspicuous as at the fashionable late spring and early summer weddings, inasmuch as the affinity of this exclusive material for the new beruffled, dipping-back silhouette soon became apparent, with the result that in the sweet-pea colorings and the hydrangea tonings these frocks have created something little short of a sensation wherever seen. The Swiss damp-proof, or permanent-finish organdie, thus rivals taffeta and chiffon this season for gowns of a romantic quality, than which higher praise could scarcely be proffered cottons.

It is a curious fact that, despite the most ingenious devices exercised over a period of 10 years by such world-famous technicians as Rodier to bring artistic and expensive cottons back to a style recognition, their popular acceptance has actually come by way of revivals of the simpler old-time textures, now being successfully brought into the realm of strenuous sports. The tennis frock is the actual medium of a broadly defined interest this summer in pastel cotton piqué. Another forgotten favorite revived is madras. Still another is duck, with a soft linen finish. These specialties introduced a sleeveless tennis mode, usually effected with a box-pleated front and self-fabric belt. There are also fine cottons with a silky finish that exploit small designs derived from historic far-Eastern fabrics, that are in the highest degree uncommon, both as to their types of decoration and color values.

Creamy ground tones rather than white prevail in these prints. A tone close to parchment being both new and becoming. Among the most favored shades in plain cottons are the various blues, buttercup-yellow, violet, and Nile.

## Spices of Outstanding Merit

**MACE**

**CHOICE GROUND CLOVES**

**CHOICE GROUND NUTMEG**

**CHOICE GROUND GINGER**

**CHOICE GROUND PEPPER**

**CHOICE GROUND CINNAMON**

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A majority of both the 7% preferred and common stocks has been deposited. In order to give stockholders further opportunity to deposit their stock the time for making deposits under the plan has been extended to September 30, 1928.

Stockholders desiring to participate in the plan should deposit their stock with one of the following Depositaries:

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**News of FREEMASONRY**

**JOHN H. COWLES**, Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, reported at the recent Portland (Ore.) meeting that the International Conference of Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted

Inquiries from widely separated points show unusual current interest in a former president of the United States being a member of some Masonic lodge. The questions, assuming his membership, ask us when and in what lodge Gen. U. S. Grant re-

ance, but that he had no knowledge as to whether the date had been changed.

The medal of the French Legion of Honor has been bestowed on Ernest B. Hussey of Seattle, Wash. He

received his degrees. They are answered by saying that so far as the records at hand are concerned he never became a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Both the father and two brothers of General Grant were Freemasons

**GROSS REVENUE**

1908	.....	\$1,316,800
1918	.....	4,104,400
1928*	.....	4,996,109

\*Six months (at the rate of \$9,992,218 a year).

This is the record of the operating companies controlled by the

past Sovereign Grant Inspector-general of the Scottish Rite in Washington, and Past Grand Prior of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, and is president of the George Washington Foundation for children of French and English victims of the World War. He has done much for

the foundation's work. He also  
 played a prominent part in getting  
 the statue of Lafayette for the state  
 university campus and in the annual  
 commemoration of the birth of  
 Lafayette, who was a member of the  
 Masonic Fraternity.

Statistics composed from the re-

ments of forty-eight states on the student Loan Fund of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of the United States, show that in the three one-half years from July 1, 1924, Dec. 31, 1927, \$1,342,000 has been invested in student loans. The cash

and amounts to \$218,000, making total in the fund of \$1,560,000. The number of students helped is \$398; 42 are now enrolled in school and receiving aid; 2774 have graduated. These students 393 have paid in all the amounts loaned; 1384 have paid in part; 257 are in arrears, and

more than 1 per cent of the total, or have been charged off as a total loss. The entire expense of the administration of the fund from its inception six years ago is \$3,303.66, or less than one-fifth of 1 per cent. It is estimated that in the whole country

per cent of the capital is in litigation, leaving a bank balance of per cent. The Grand Encampment will issue to students who paid in full a certificate of honorary membership in the Knights Templar Educational Foundation.

gold watch, formerly owned by James H. Caswell, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, 1894-1900, has been presented to the Library Museum at the base of the Temple, Washington.

of Henry H. Williams, 33rd of Col. In this watch was given to and Commander Caswell in 1868 John H. Fonger.

▲ ▲ ▲

summer camp for girls, to be maintained by the Seventh Masonic

The first of the series, "The Preservation of Virginia Antiquities," was dedicated at Tallman, N. Y., recently, John A. Patton, Grand Master, was in charge of the ceremonies and more than 60 members of the fraternity were present. The camp is for New York girls between the ages 8 and 14.

**STEWART-WARNER NET**

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net of \$3,613,334 after depreciation.

The arrangements involve an annual sale in the New York area.

indicates for the camp are to be maintained by any lodge in the State, will be taken care of only after the funds are found worthy of the free service.

\* \* \*

W. H. Boush, Block 33, of Davenport, Ia.,

111



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(Continued)

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**HOME-MADE**  
**PIE, CAKE and ICE CREAM**  
Afternoon Tea      Special Supper

Open from 10 to 7 o'clock

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**L. SONNENSCHNEIN**  
230 MAIN STREET  
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*"Chamberlin" Metal Weatherstrips  
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**CARPENTER WORK**

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 Choice Meats and Vegetables  
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**WEST ORANGE**

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 15 Howe Ave., Passaic, N. J.  
**ACCESSORIES—SERVICE—**  
**COMPLETE INSTALLATIONS**

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**Coal by the Ton**

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Lady Dover Electric Iron, \$7.50  
Armstrong Table Stove, \$8.85  
Pittsburgh Proof Products  
Chas. W. Walmer Hardware Co.

## DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

## "Bobbles"

The Metropolitan Police force of London, Eng., was organized about a century ago by Sir Robert Peel, whose name is preserved in the popular appellations "Bobbles" and "Peelers." The London policeman does not carry a revolver; his only weapon is a truncheon.

Ohio State Journal: This is a luxurious age and our memory goes back to the time when a man who went out of town and had a room with a bath at the hotel considered the latter fact worth mentioning when he got home.

Pickwick Papers  
Charles Dickens was only 24 years of age when his "Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club" were published in 1836, in monthly parts.

Harrisburg Patriot: Rubber prices have dropped so low that tennis courts are now expected to be a confused and unintelligible sound. Hence the Greek *πάλαρος* (barbaros) and the Latin *barbarus* were applied as a generic term to all foreigners. The Latin *barbus* meant stammering. This sense is to a degree conveyed by our word "barbarism," an offense against purity of diction.

Richardson  
Samuel Richardson, whose first novel was published in 1740, is popularly regarded as the first English novelist. He was a printer who set up newspapers and books and dabbled a little in literature.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: What is a perpetual source of wonder to us is how the leaves know which watermelon to eat in two to demonstrate the quality of the others.

**BUT TRY AND GET IT!**  
The average automobile traveling 15 miles to the gallon and running 10,000 miles per year will burn 666 gallons of gasoline.

Detroit News: Things are becoming more mixed even in an article on talking pictures in a theatrical weekly says of a singer that his tenor screams poorly.

Incinerator Is Show Spot  
Charleston, W. Va., boasts an incinerator plant for the disposal of its garbage which is so attractive that the town considers it a show spot.

Toronto Globe: Governor Smith's prospects are said to depend upon whether it is a solid or a liquid South.

Batiste  
Batiste is said to get its name from Baptiste, a linen weaver of Cambrai, France, who invented this cloth, a kind of cambric, frequently dyed or printed.

## The Children's Corner

## Sunset Stories

## Stranger Who Was Indeed Strange

SOMEONE was squeaking on the Scroggins doorstep and at the foot of Ulman Americana, up several flights of which the Scroggins live, was a great fluttering of wings and the noise of little voices. In short, excitement was abroad.

"Where's he going?" said John Boom.  
Florrie winked her winking eye. "He's gone up to get ready to look into the matter," she said. And Florrie was right, for in a minute out came Mr. Scroggins, wearing his tail coat, his top hat and swinging his little cane.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Mr. Hoover's Ideals

THEY tell us that Herbert Hoover is a human machine. They describe him, that is to say his hostile critics do, as destitute of any true warmth of human sympathy, the milk of human kindness. They harp upon his training as an engineer, and say that he would handle the affairs of the Government in their multitudinous relations to human aspirations and human efforts by cold, mathematical rules. They depict him as turning the executive departments into machines, conducted by robots, and eliminating from the public service anything except chill devotion to routine and subservience to the narrow dictates of efficiency.

Of course, this is the estimate of his political enemies. It is accepted only by those blinded by political partisanship or without personal acquaintance with the man thus attacked. Perhaps the very best response to this line of anti-Hoover argument is the fact, so frequently referred to in discussions of the man, that all the men who ever worked for or with him in any capacity whatsoever are eagerly laboring to advance his political cause. In the current number of World's Work, Donald Wilhelm has an article entitled "Working With Hoover." It gives a singularly convincing picture of the man's methods of work and of his broad human sympathies. Innumerable chapters of the same sort could be written by other lieutenants of Mr. Hoover in his great undertaking of feeding famished peoples of Europe after the war, and bringing some measure of health and peace and order to the more sorely distressed countries. The testimonies of these men are available on every hand and may all be set up against the assertion of his political opponents that he is a mere efficiency machine.

But in his address of acceptance, the Republican nominee himself speaks in a way to set at rest these assertions. In closing that admirable speech he says:

Our purpose is to build in this Nation a human society, not an economic system. We wish to increase the efficiency and productivity of our country, but its final purpose is happier homes. We shall succeed through the faith, the loyalty, the self-sacrifice, the devotion to eternal ideals which live today in every American.

The matters which I have discussed directly and deeply affect the moral and spiritual welfare of our country. No one believes these aspirations and hopes can be realized in a day. Progress or remedy lies only in the high and the hand of state and local government. But the awakening of the national conscience and the stimulation of every remedial agency is indeed a function of the national government. I want to see our Government great both as an instrument and a symbol of the Nation's greatness.

The Presidency more than an administrative office. It must be the symbol of American ideals. The high and the lowly must be seen with the same eyes, met in the same spirit. It must be the instrument by which national conscience is lived, and it must under the guidance of the Almighty interpret and follow that conscience.

Economic science, social reform, political activity, should have but one ultimate end in view, namely, the happiness, well-being and prosperity of the people. The greatness of a government is not to be measured by its power in warships and army divisions. It does not lie in the extent of its trade, or the value of the gold lying in its treasury vaults. That government is greatest which contributes most to the comfort and happiness of its own people. That statesman is greatest who can see with the clearest eye the ways in which political activities and governmental functions can be made to contribute to the public good. Before Mr. Hoover's eyes this evidently is the ideal to be attained.

When Mr. Hoover says, "The matters which I have discussed directly and deeply affect the moral and spiritual welfare of our country," he touches a vital and a unique feature of this political contest. It may be doubted whether during any campaign in the memory of men now in active life the issues presented have so largely involved moral and spiritual considerations. We do not think that there is possibility of contravention of the statement that this election is going to be determined upon moral and spiritual grounds. We may deplore that conditions should have so shaped themselves that one great party, by its selection of a leader, has put itself squarely in the position of champion and defender of that effort to annul the prohibition amendment—an effort which must be repudiated as unpatriotic, dangerous and essentially immoral. Unquestionably considerations of party loyalty, or the attribution of paramount importance to issues other than that of liquor, will cause innumerable citizens, of whose moral qualities there can be no question, to support the Democratic nominee, but by and large the cleavage between the two parties this year is on moral issues, and the campaign is a great struggle for the victory of righteousness.

It is fortunate that in this struggle the Republican Party should have selected a leader who recognizes the importance, the paramount importance, of ideals in politics. That he is a realist, that he comprehends the necessity of the adoption of material methods to attain idealistic ends, adds only to Mr. Hoover's strength. He trusts the people, but he would have them trained in the affairs of the world so that that trust may be justified. Samuel Crowther, in his

book, "The Presidency vs. Hoover," quotes Mr. Hoover as saying, long before his nomination, at a time, indeed, when he had no possibility of addressing the American people as a candidate for office:

The dangers of America are not economic or from foreign foes; they are moral and spiritual. Social, moral and spiritual values outrank economic values. Economic gains, even scientific gains, are worse than useless if they accrue to a people unfitted by trained character to use, and not to abuse them.

Education is both a cause and a result. Intellectual, moral and spiritual progress are not the products of poverty. Upon this structure of material progress as a base we are erecting a structure of idealism that would be impossible without the material foundation. Of all human ideals, one of the most vital is achievement for men and women of freedom from anxiety about tomorrow's food. Only in peace of mind can man's spirit flower and his humanity expand toward his neighbor.

Not merely in past performances as the organizer and director of the greatest international philanthropy in which the peoples of the world ever engaged; not only as a leader whose old-time followers are still to be found eagerly rallying to his support; not merely as a presidential candidate seeking to express those thoughts which most may commend him to the approval of the electorate, but as a man among men, a student and writer upon questions involving the well-being of all classes of people, Herbert Hoover has always manifested those qualities of heart and mind which commend him to those whose political goal is the happiness of the people.

### Education in Japan

JAPANESE educators, politicians and the public at large have become increasingly aware during the last few years of the necessity of fundamental changes in the educational system of the Japanese Empire, with the result that both of the leading political parties have come forward with tentative proposals to this effect. The details of such proposals are matters for the Japanese to weigh and evaluate; the general fundamentals underlying the Japanese educational system are of more widespread interest.

When Japan emerged from its centuries of seclusion into the world at large, the young Emperor Meiji looked about him and then sent trusted envoys to the nations that they might acquire for Japan the gifts found there. The gift he sought from the United States was that of modern democratic education, and American teachers were procured in numbers to go to Japan and introduce the educational system of this Nation. It was adapted to peculiar Japanese needs, of course, and is far from being a mere imitation, although in essence it is the United States educational system of the eighties and nineties. Some progressive changes have been made, but unfortunately Japan has failed to keep pace in education as it has kept pace in many other lines.

The most crying need of Japanese education is more money. Private schools and universities, some of them heavily endowed, exist, but the educational system is essentially a state institution. There is a Minister of Education in the Japanese Cabinet, and the national budget always carries appropriations for the schools. It is never sufficient. Desire for education is very great with the Japanese, and the candidates for entrance to the Empire's schools always largely outnumber the places available, in some instances as much as ten to one. Provision of additional schools is dependent upon funds with which to build and maintain them, and until the Diet sees fit to economize in some other direction and increase the appropriations for education this unfortunate situation must continue.

Japanese education has become entirely too stereotyped. The very nature of the written language tends in this direction, for the student is obliged to spend years memorizing the Chinese ideographs by which most Japanese words are written, a separate picture for each separate word. Unless there be a change in the system of writing, which is not at present likely, this cannot be prevented, but it is well to recognize its danger and to guard against it.

Perhaps the most interesting criticism of the present educational system in Japan as voiced by Japanese themselves is that moral training is neglected. Religious training in the narrow interpretation of that term is not meant. Rather, studies and lectures which are intended to build character and develop the moral faculties are advocated. Pre-Meiji education in Japan consisted, aside from the teaching of writing, almost entirely in moral training, its basis being the ethics of Confucius. As in so many other respects, when Japan first began eagerly to imitate Western culture, it heedlessly discarded its own past inheritance. Japan is beginning now to realize the folly of that course, and is wisely going back over the ground and inculcating much that is purely Japanese in the commingled Western and Eastern culture which Japan is bringing into existence. It is to be hoped that this will be done in the vitally important field of education. There should be no return to a blind worship of Confucian ethics; there should be a moral training predicated on modern pedagogy.

### The Facts About Vermont Roads

THE people of Vermont, who met the conditions imposed on them by the flood of last November with courage, enterprise and energy that roused admiration throughout the country, have been made the victims of a strange campaign of detraction that began in the early spring of this year and has persisted through the advancing summer. Warnings to motor tourists to keep out of the Green Mountain State because of the alleged wretched condition of the roads there have been spread abroad in a volume and with a persistence that denoted both a common origin and a definite purpose.

The origin of this campaign and the motive behind it have remained mysteries. The people of the State, their newspapers, and the officials in charge of road reconstruction have been keenly aware of the hostile propaganda, but they have wasted no time either in lamentations over it or in seeking its source. They have devoted all their attention to answering it with facts and action. They have gone right

ahead with the remarkable work of rehabilitation that was begun immediately after the flood waters subsided. The newspapers of the State have published full and accurate accounts of road progress and conditions in the State, and the officials, including Governor Weeks, while actively engaged in their arduous duties, have furnished abundant facts about the true situation.

The campaign against Vermont roads naturally attracted the attention of tourists and those interested in motoring outside of the State. The defenders of Vermont have been notably aided in spreading the truth about the Green Mountain roads by some of those beyond the state borders who sought light on the actualities of the case. Two groups of these have been especially noteworthy in their help. One was a delegation of Adirondack hotel keepers, whose interests are linked closely with those of their Vermont brethren, and the other consisted of the officials of the Automobile Legal Association.

The Adirondack bonifaces made a tour of Vermont and New Hampshire, and in one week saw enough to convince them that the campaign against both the Vermont and New Hampshire roads was without basis in fact. They had been led to believe that the Green Mountain highways were in a "fearful condition." They found that the opposite was the case. They were impressed both by the immensity of the flood damage and the greatness of the reconstruction accomplished. They reported that in only two or three instances were their automobiles in the least degree taxed by travel in Vermont.

The A. L. A. sent a "pathfinder" car through Vermont to check up on all the main roads. The report of this tour has just been issued. It said in part:

Vermont will be just as active as a touring center this year as in the past. The general impression that the highways are practically wiped out because of the flood of last fall is entirely erroneous.

Although a number of detours are necessary the state highway department is making every effort to keep them in good condition by smoothing and scraping. By carefully planning a trip nearly every point in the State may be reached without going over any more rough roads than would be expected in normal years.

This testimony seems to be both disinterested and complete. It ought to end the campaign of detraction against Vermont.

### "Young Ambassadors" on Tour

THE tour of a group of fifty British school-boys and schoolgirls across Canada, as "young ambassadors" of the Empire, will include an inspiring meeting with a representative group of youth from the United States early in September at Niagara Falls. The two groups are to meet on the International Bridge, which is surely symbolic of the building of the bridge of understanding between Great Britain and the United States. Before reaching Niagara Falls, homeward bound, the "young ambassadors" will have journeyed through every province of the Dominion, from Quebec to the Maritime Provinces, and from Halifax to Vancouver, enjoying the glories of Canada. They are to visit the ranch of the Prince of Wales in Alberta, stop over at Jasper Park in the Canadian Rockies, bathe in the Pacific Ocean, see the harvesting of the wheat crop on the prairies, attend the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, and generally learn about the opportunities for British enterprise in Canada.

The educational value of travel in broadening the outlook has long been appreciated by leaders of opinion in the British Isles and in America. The Empire free travel and scholarship scheme, organized by a group of British newspapers, in co-operation with steamship and railway interests in Canada, must have served greatly to stimulate the interest of many young Britishers in the nearest Dominion. The possibility of extending the scheme to provide annual tours to other parts of the British Commonwealth—South Africa, Australia and New Zealand—has been mooted. Whether the "young ambassadors" are led to return to the countries they visit, to make homes for themselves, or to be satisfied with opportunities for service in the British homeland, the benefit of such educational tours in promoting unity within the British Commonwealth is apparent.

## Random Ramblings

New editions of famous encyclopedias doubtless have their improvements. Surely, however, hardly any can offer a more attractive title to the reader, both poetic and practical, than the notation on one volume, telling what portions of the alphabet were included, which read thus, "Ode to Pay."

Ohio, in barring all political advertising signs from its highways, apparently does not agree with Cowper's lines that they will:

Shine by the side of every path we tread  
With such a luster, he that runs may read.

Is there any doubt that Chicago voters, who have been appealed to by Illinois agencies working against criminal rings in Chicago, should drive the underworld deeper and bury it under a flood of ballots?

The United States Bureau of Engraving has printed the first batch of cut-size bills. Now if the gas and electric companies would likewise cut the size of their bills we'd all be happy.

"Babe" Ruth has forty-four home runs to his credit this year. But he made his greatest hit of the season recently when he gave ice-cream cones to hundreds of youngsters.

Who will deny that the happy medium between the mud-slinging and the dry-as-dust campaign speech is the one that gets right down to bedrock?

Strange as it may seem, though most motorists dislike detours, they constantly go out of their way to go over them.

The question in the United States seems to be whether it will be a wet or a dry fall.

One should live within his income, for it's much harder to live without it.

There's many a slip 'twixt the tee and the cup.

## Bering Strait's Two Hundredth Anniversary

TWO HUNDRED years ago this summer, on Aug. 15, 1728, Bering Strait was discovered. Until then, no one was certain whether the two great continents of Asia and America were entirely separated by water, or whether they were joined together by a land bridge. The honor of having answered this momentous question belongs to Vitus Bering, a Dane serving as captain in the Imperial Russian Navy. The strait bears his name today.

In the early years of the eighteenth century, about no portion of the earth's surface, except the polar regions, was there less known than the northern part of the Pacific Ocean and the shores adjoining it. Strange stories were current about islands, or even a continent, in that part of the world. A Spanish vessel driven far northward out of its course was said to have visited an island where even the pots and pans used by the natives were made of gold and silver. Dutch traders, the only Europeans then permitted to visit Japan, had heard tales of islands or continents to the northward known as Yeddo, Gama Land and Company Land. But no one knew whether these places were peninsulas of the Asiatic continent, islands or continents, nor indeed, whether they existed at all.

Bering's patron and "backer" was Tsar Peter the Great of Russia, whose insatiable curiosity led him not only to travel all over Europe studying the manners and customs of many nationalities, but also to promote several expeditions to the Pacific coast of Siberia. Of these, the voyages of Bering were the most notable.

It was in February, 1725, that Bering set out upon the quest which was to last five years and win him enduring fame. As one reads his brief and matter-of-fact account of the venture, still preserved in the Russian archives, some idea may be gained of the rigors and hardships which explorers faced in those days, of the months and years of grinding toil which were necessary to attain such a difficult objective as Bering and his associates set for themselves. Then there were no airplanes, no railways, no steamships, no telegraph, and exploration was immeasurably slower and more laborious than is the case today.

Starting from St. Petersburg, Bering and the men under his command had first to make one of the longest overland journeys in the world. Their route lay to the north of the present-day trans-Siberian railroad. There was no road most of the way, but there were rivers and this overland journey became largely a voyage by rivers, at least so far as this could be contrived. Although the river route was long and devious, progress by land through a trackless wilderness would have been all but impossible.

The extreme cold of a late Siberian winter caused a two months' delay before the explorers were fairly started on their long trail. Then followed a summer of drudgery, spent in pulling newly built barges loaded with supplies up rivers and floating them down others, over shoals and through rapids. Then a long term in winter quarters, building new barges. Next, another summer of barge travel, and long portages with pack trains of horses. This was followed by a trying winter of trudging on foot, pulling heavy sledges, enduring hardships innumerable, fighting a way through snow sometimes seven feet deep, reduced almost unbelievably for rations.

Another summer of pressing forward by land and river, a voyage in a small boat built for the purpose across the Sea of Okhotsk to the Kamchatka Peninsula, still another winter with dog teams, fighting blizzards, among savage peoples, and at last—the little harbor on the Pacific from which they intend to commence their voyage. It is now the spring of 1728. More than three years of toil and struggle, and the expedition has not yet put to sea!

How put to sea even now without a ship? It is necessary to build one, and this is done in the months from April to July, 1728. The timber is hauled by dog teams.

## Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

### The Shadow of Tammany

EX-SENATOR ROBERT L. OWEN is logically justified as a citizen and a Democrat in refusing to support Governor Smith for President because of the latter's affiliations with Tammany. Tammany is an ancient institution. It has not hidden its light under a bush. It is known nationally as well as locally. The Tiger of New York has never changed its stripes. The philosophy and psychology of the Hall are what they were when Tweed ruled this magnificently disciplined association for personal exploitation in the field of politics, this masterly illustration of "the cohesive power of public plunder."

Mr. Owen refers to Mr. M. R. Werner's recent book, "Tammany Hall," a history of this famous organization. In his preface the author says:

It is futile to designate Tammany Hall in the abstract by such terms as "good" or "bad." Tammany is an entity whose purpose is the complete satisfaction of two fundamental passions of mankind. Its history is the story of men ruthlessly and successfully striving for the attainment of those ends which seem at the moment most desirable. Wherever men may happen to live, they will often be corrupt if thereby they can make money and feed their appetite for power without being killed or placed in solitary confinement. Tammany Hall has represented the complete organization of those endeavors, and its history is more picturesque than that of any other similar congregation in the United States because the institution has been more continuously powerful than any other organization in this country for the purposes of aggrandizement.

Having long dominated this city and established itself also in this State, Tammany is now seeking to capture the Presidency. Such an effort creates a nation-wide issue of the first importance. It may be said that other members of Tammany Hall have been candidates for President. Samuel J. Tilden, ambitious and astute, was for a time a Tammany man. But he left the Hall and fought it. He was a presidential nominee at a time when it was in temporary eclipse. Governor Smith, on the contrary, is its candidate when it is at the height of its power and influence. Tammany opposed Tilden. It opposed Cleveland. It is now giving Governor Smith its united and enthusiastic support.

Locally this may be of great value to the Democratic nominee, but nationally it is an enormous liability. Are Tammany control and prestige to become nation-wide? That can never happen if the Tiger's record is understood and considered. The shadow of Tammany lies ominously over the Smith campaign, and it will become bigger and blacker as the campaign continues.—New York Herald Tribune.

### A Sober Pennsylvania

WHATSOEVER fault may be found with the Eighteenth Amendment, the Volstead and other laws thereunder, and the effectiveness or slackness of their enforcement, candor compels the admission that social and living conditions in this year 1928 A. D. are immeasurably better than they were ten years ago throughout the State of Pennsylvania.

A Philadelphia starting from this city, driving to Stroudsburg, thence across the anthracite counties to Millersburg, and home by way of Harrisburg, Lebanon and Lancaster, noted with some surprise at the end of his trip that during three days on the road he had not seen one drunken man, nor heard one indication of rowdiness or disorderliness.

The first leg of the trip from this city to Stroudsburg, over the Bethlehem Pike and the new concrete road by way of Nazareth and Scito, is lined with inns and old-fashioned hotels. From Lehigh, via Tamaqua, Pottsville, Tower City, Williamstown, Lykens and Elizabethville to Millersburg, through the beautiful Lykens Valley, is a succession of coal towns. In most of these towns saloons are running, with the old-fashioned word "Bar" prominently advertising their presence and the names of the proprietors on the windows.

An evening in Harrisburg and its environs, an hour circling through Lebanon and another hour in and about Lancaster developed similar conditions. Nobody imagines

A sort of tar is made from larch trees. Salt is boiled from sea water, butter is made from fish oil, and the new ship, christened the St. Gabriel, is provisioned with salt fish. On July 14, 1728, nearly three-and-a-half years after Bering and his companions started on their expedition, the little ship put out to sea.

Sailing northward and eastward along the rugged coast of Siberia, the voyagers aboard the St. Gabriel see no human being except a few aborigines, who row out from the shore in boats made of skins, anxious to see such strange intruders into the solitude of their seas. Finally, on Aug. 15, 1728, the ship has arrived at latitude 67 degrees, 18 minutes.

Bering has observed that the land on his port beam extends no farther north. Judging from this fact, and from the statements of the aborigines, he concludes that he has passed the most northeasterly point of the Asiatic mainland. He is satisfied that Asia and America are not united, but separated by water. He has fulfilled his mission, and he turns back for the long journey home. St. Petersburg is not reached until March 1, 1730. He has been more than five years from home, and only seven weeks at sea. But what important knowledge had been gained on that memorable Aug. 15, 1728!

Bering had passed beyond East Cape, the northeastern extremity of Asia, into the Arctic Ocean. He had not seen the American shore—only continuous foggy weather had prevented this—nor did he realize how narrow was the strait which lay between the two great continents. Not until another famous explorer, Capt. James Cook, visited these same waters exactly fifty years later, in 1778, did the world know how near the two continents are together at the narrowest point of the strait. A gap of only fifty-five miles separates America from Asia.

When Bering returned to St. Petersburg, he met with a critical reception. The "scientific" experts of the Russian admiralty were skeptical. Bering, they declared, had not proved that Asia and America were not united. He should have sailed even farther north, or westward until he reached the mouth of one of the Siberian rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean. Only this could the separateness of the two continents be definitely established.

Bering defended his position with vigor, but he was, after all, only a seaman. He did not realize the importance of exact demonstration, of accuracy in minute detail. He had sailed farther north in the Pacific than any other person. He had satisfied himself concerning the question which he was sent out to answer. That was enough for him.

The explorer's critics did all in their power to deprive him of the triumph he had won. His financial reward was delayed for two years, and his salary remained unpaid. His request for promotion was disregarded. Still, he had some influential friends, and was finally chosen to lead a second expedition in the Pacific.

This second voyage of Bering took its course northward, but eastward from Kamchatka to the coast of Alaska, and back along the chain of the Aleutian Islands. This expedition was absent from St. Petersburg no less than nine years, from 1733 to 1742, and Bering did not live to see its completion. Wrecked on the island off Kamchatka which now bears his name, he passed on in 1741.

Another Russian explorer, Gvozdev, had sighted the American coast before Bering, but without knowing what land he had seen. Bering's second expedition explored so thoroughly and described so accurately the southern coast of Alaska and the islands adjoining it as to make them really a part of Russia. And this they continued to be until their purchase by the United States in 1867, for the sum of \$7,200,000.

L. R. M.

that alcoholic beverages are not sold and consumed in all these places, yet the fact remains that the length of the Lykens Valley, and in the capital and two neighboring cities, no drunkenness or disorder was seen. These are not the observations of a dry fanatic, but the plain facts set down by an old reporter, whose 450-mile drive discovered a sober Pennsylvania.—The Evening Bulletin (Philadelphia).

### Why the Women Are for Hoover

IT MUST be obvious by this time that the women of this country are going to give remarkable support to Mr. Hoover's campaign for the Presidency. It was expected, but the manner in which they are rallying around his standard is even exceeding what was anticipated. Mrs. Alvin T. Hert of Kentucky, vice-chairman of the National Republican Committee, who is to take charge of the organization of the women's campaign in the eastern states, explains the enthusiasm for the candidate when she says that the women have waited eight years for the opportunity to show at the polls what they think of the man who has given so much of his life to service for others.

Mrs. Hert says that the flood of letters and offers of help which are coming from every section of the country indicate a great crusade in favor of Mr. Hoover which will give him an overwhelming majority of the woman vote at the November election. There are various reasons for this. One of the foremost is "that, having crusaded with and under Mr. Hoover, the women of this country now are not only willing but anxious to crusade for him."

It has been aptly said that there is really no need for any campaign of education among the women concerning the ability and attainments of the candidate. Says Mrs. Hert: "He organized and directed the greatest peace army in history—an army in which the women of 14,000,000 families were enlisted for the benefit of mankind. That army still exists in the hearts of America's women, and Herbert Hoover is still its chief."—The Philadelphia Inquirer.

### A Straw Vote in Texas

THE Houston Post-Dispatch is one of the most prominent and respected papers in the South. It is conducting a straw vote to see in which direction Texas political sentiment is tending, and in its issue of last Saturday it prints the results of its canvass up to date in Houston, Dallas, and five smaller communities in the eastern section of the State. Out of 905 persons interviewed, 497 favored Smith for President and nearly as many, 424, favored Hoover. Most of the remainder refused to vote, for "business" reasons, or declared they had not yet made up their minds.

The Post-Dispatch says that "an unusual division of opinion in Democratic Texas in a presidential year is indicated" by this straw vote. Certainly, that is moderate language to employ when the returns are so evenly balanced between the Democratic and the Republican nominee.

The Texas newspaper, while venturing no final judgment as to what is going to happen in the Lone Star State on election day, reports some significant facts as follows: "Fully 90 per cent of those who refused to vote or declared they were undecided were women."

"Polls taken in residential sections where the woman vote predominated showed strong sentiment for the Republican nominee."

"Vote-takers reported that as a matter of their observation on the woman vote, the younger women were inclined toward the Democratic nominee, while the more elderly women seemed to be generally for the Republican nominee."

The Post-Dispatch also says that on the day that a meeting of anti-Smith Democrats was held in Dallas, not long ago, the prophecy was heard that that city will return a majority of 10,000 against Governor Smith.

We offer these reports, from an influential Texas daily newspaper, without comment. They need none.—The Providence Journal.